P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS' OLD.
The Only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0, PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,909—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1900.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* CLYDE	4099	E. Street	14th April,
M. L. CHINA	7869	T. S. Angus	21st "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	28th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
* ORIENTAL	6284	J. F. Jephson	12th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	26th "
M.L. SOBRAON	7340	L. M. Wilmer	2nd June.
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	9th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	6254	J. F. Jephson	16th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	23rd "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langborne	30th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th March, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
* AMPHITRITE	C. Costanzo	3,320	15th April, 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klansberger	4,140	1st May, 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900.

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 375.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	6,044	20th April, 1900.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	15th May, 1900.
SILESIA	G. Verona	5,195	15th June, 1900.

* She will not call at KARACHI.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 275	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 900.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,000.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
A Steamer			25th May, 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 2nd April 1900

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. SINGAPORE	3,655	E. Pizzarello	26th April.
" DUC. BALDUINO	4,280	O. Canepa	15th May.
" R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th June.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd "	325	500	525	550	600
3rd "	150	--	--	--	--

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on Application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONG-KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 21st April, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,222	Aubert	12th April, 1900.
YARRA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	7th June, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain Duchateau, to sail on or about the 2nd May, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 13th April, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 17th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m. on the 12th April, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "INDIA," 4,074 tons, on or about 14th April.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 26th April.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 14th April.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th April, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS,

BOMBAY—8, Horoby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseh.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200, and Interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at interest to be learned on Application.
PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected.
Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.
TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.
ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.
VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' Service.
STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.
GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 3, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.
Full information promptly given and Handbooks sent free on Application.

REMEMBER

MADON, SONS & CO.,

For Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Toilet requisites and all articles

CONNECTED WITH PHARMACY.

Up-country orders promptly attended to and carefully executed on the same day the order is received. Prices moderate, and compare favourably with other houses in Trade in India.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
Carnac Road, BOMBAY, Market,
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast. In doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of by Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

TRAVELLERS TO ALL COUNTRIES

MAY OBTAIN A COMPLETE OUTFIT AT

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

TRUNKS AND PORTMANTEAUX,
GLADSTONE BAGS,
SUIT CASES AND UNIFORM CASES,
DRESSING CASES AND BAGS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
COURIER BAGS AND BRIEF BAGS,
SOILED LINEN BAGS,
RUG STRAPS,
MAUDS AND TRAVELLING RUGS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS AND VESTS,
GENTLEMEN'S UNDERCLOTHING,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
STRAW AND FELT HATS,
TRAVELLING CAPS,
SLEEPING SUITS,
INDIA RUBBER GOODS,
DECK CHAIRS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
DECK SHOES.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

			Rs.	as.	p.
FINEST PARMESAN CHEESE	Per	lb.	1	8	0
Do. GORGONZOLA CHEESE	,,	,,	1	8	0
Do. GRUYERE (real EMENTHAL)	,,	,,	1	0	0

GERMAN SAUKRAUT, sold in casks of cwt. each,

in tins of 10 lb. each, and by the pound, Ans. 8. per lb.

GERMAN SAUSAGES, Per tin, Rs. 1-12.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

IMPORTER OF

HIGH CLASS OILMAN'S STORES.

THE IMPORTANCE

of securing the utmost PURITY of the Water used in manufacturing

ÆRATED TABLE WATERS

cannot be over-estimated, and this detail receives the STRICTEST ATTENTION IN KEMP'S FACTORY.

KEMP'S
STANDARD ÆRATED WATERS

are prepared with the finest materials, and are second to none.

DELIVERED FREE IN BOMBAY, PACKED FREE FOR TRANSPORT.

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS

AT CAIRO, AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA OF OUR OWN WORLD-RENOWNED HIGH CLASS

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Also Importers of the following:—

Best Continental HAVANA and Real MANILA CIGARS, INDIAN CIGARS, by Messrs. Spencer & Co., Ld., McDowell & Co., Oakes & Co., Ld., and "The Planters."

BEST ENGLISH AND AMERICAN TOBACCOS

For Pipes and Cigarettes, and of every other Smokers' Requisites of a Superior Quality and exquisite workmanship.

GRAND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT,
AT 20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

FOR HIGH CLASS INEXPENSIVE FURNITURE. ILLUSTRATIONS FREE.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

SOLE AGENTS IN WESTERN & NORTHERN INDIA.

FOR THE CARNEGIE STEEL Co., LD
Pittsburg, U. S. A.

1,200 TONS OF CARNEGIE STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, ETC. Kept in Stock in Bombay.

Beams of all sections from 3 inch to 24 inch deep and in a large variety of lengths up to 44 feet.

Best and Strongest Beams in the Market.

Quotations on application for Delivery to any Railway Station in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

TO BE LET,

A FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at MALABAR HILL, Sea Shore, Narayen Dabulker's Road Apply.

MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA,
Estate Manager
to Sir H. H. Agakhan, Jail Road.

SARDAR OOMER JUMALL VUYANI.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.

ARAB and PERSIAN CHARGERS, HUNTERS, POLO RACERS, WALERS AND OTHERS.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES FOR SALE AND ON HIRE.

1st Class English Carriages with Single and Double Horses on hire; day, month and year.

SHOW ROOM, LOCKSLEY HALL,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

Purchasers should apply to the MANAGER.

GUN METAL GOODS.

PLAIN, MOIRE SILK, FANCY WROUGHT,
SILVER STRIPED AND SET TURQUOISE.

GUN METAL CIGARETTE CASES.
GUN METAL CIGAR CASES.
GUN METAL MATCH BOXES.
GUN METAL SOVEREIGN BOXES.
GUN METAL CIGAR CUTTERS.
GUN METAL CIGARETTE TUBES.
GUN METAL CIGAR TUBES.
GUN METAL CARD CASES.
GUN METAL MEMO BOOKS.
GUN METAL PENKNIVES.
GUN METAL PENCIL CASES.
GUN METAL SLEEVE LINKS.
GUN METAL WATCH CHAINS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRY SQUIBB'S Has no Equal, nor a Rival for driving away Fever, Malaria, and Ague. Acts like a charm. Prevent and cures Plague! Re. 1. By all Chemists. MADON SONS & Co., Esplanade Cross Road. AGUE SPECIFIC.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 7/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	2	0	0	ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	1	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1	12	0	PEKOE ..... "	0	14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1	8	0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... "	0	12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1	4	0	SOUCHONG ..... "	0	10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO. Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS,
83, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEMPERLEYS CHARTERED
S. S. "WENNINGTON HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 9th April, 1900.

NOTICE is hereby given that MAY WIFE, CHRISTINA ZAMBELLI, being no longer under my PROTECTION, I shall not hold myself responsible for any DEBT incurred by her.

F. ZAMBELLI.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN FOR NERAL, KHANDALA AND LONAULI.

A SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN for NERAL, KHANDALA and LONAULI, will leave VICTORIA TERMINUS on THURSDAY, the 12th April and a RETURN EXPRESS TRAIN will LEAVE LONAULI for Victoria Terminus on TUESDAY, the 17th April, 1900, as under :—

ON THURSDAY.			ON TUESDAY.		
Bombay Victoria Terminus	D.	15 25	Lonauli	D.	7 15
Neral	A.	16 39	Khandala	A.	7 24
Do.	D.	16 44	Do.	D.	7 27
Khandala	A.	18 14	Neral	A.	8 52
Do.	D.	18 19	Do.	D.	8 55
Lonauli	A.	18 31	V. T. Bombay	A.	10 10

Passengers and luggage will be booked at Ordinary Fares and Rates.

Intending Passengers should Register their Seats at the Victoria Terminus in due time.

The Load of the Ordinary Poona Passenger (2-30) on that date will probably be limited and inconvenience will be avoided if these Special Trains are made use of.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 10th of April, 1900.

THE BOMBAY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Hamam Street, on THURSDAY the 19th April 1900, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the period ended 31st December 1899.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 10th April, 1900.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 12th April to 2nd May, 1900, both days inclusive.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of MANECKLAL GOVKRDHANDAS, GANDERIA late of Bombay, Hindu, deceased.

BAI JADHAV, widow of the deceased, Dr. CHUNILAL GORDHANDAS GANDERIA and MANILAL NAGALAL GANDHI, the Executors named in the Will ..... Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 7th day of April, in the year of our Lord, One thousand and Nine hundred and in the Sixty-third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

W. LANE,
The 7th day of April, 1900.

Messrs. CHITINS MOTILAL & MALVI,
Attorneys for Petitioners.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and OVERDRAFTS allowed against Negotiable Security.

DRAFTS and Circular Notes issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegram. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

PLEASE NOTE:—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
176, SHAIK MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

81, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

DAY LIGHT LOADING.

KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

	Rs.	a.
POCKET KODAKS	22	0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS	45	0
BULL'S EYE KODAKS No. 2	36	0
Do. do. No. 4	55	0
* BULLET do. No. 4	70	0
CARTRIDGE do. No. 4	115	0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4...	55	0

* Adapted for plates as well as films.

SPOOLS.

	Rs.	a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp. ...Each	1	8
„ FOLDING POCKET, 12 Exp. ...	2	8
„ BULL'S EYE or BULLET KODAK. No. 2...	3	4
„ Do. do. No. 4...	5	0
„ CARTRIDGE KODAK. No. 4...	5	0

Developing and Printing undertaken.

J. NEUBERG,

1, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription, per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 15 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SOUVENIR SILVER TEA SPOON of BOMBAY.—Momentos of the City of Bombay. The handle carries the Municipal Coat of Arms, cased in dozens, half dozens and quarter dozens, and can be had singly without cases.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

INSECT POWDER VERMITE—KILLS! KILLS!! KILLS!!! Used by the ADMIRALTY and WAR OFFICE. Harmless to everything except Insects. Per box Ans. 14.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road Bombay.

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TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 12th inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Watson Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, the following consisting of ready made Woollen suits, English white shirts, flannel shirts, singlets socks, stockings, guernsey railway rugs, blankets, pieces of coating, cashmere and flannel, allwood hats, handkerchieves, collars, necktics, belts, travelling bags, English trunks, Austrian safe, etc.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES on Girgaum or Breach Candy Road and in Benham Hall Lane, near the Portuguese Church.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst. at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Kaikhushroo Burjorjee Chowksey, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 9th day of December, 1897, the following landed properties, viz. :—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 2,426 7·9 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 146, new No. 2388, old Survey No. , and new Survey No. 3173, together with the messuage, tenement or bungalow standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 174, Street No. 586, all which premises are situate at and on the south side of Girgaum Road or Breach Candy Road, without the Fort, in the registration district of Bombay, and are bounded on the north, by Girgaum or Breach Candy Road aforesaid, on the east, by Chumney Road, on the south, by the property of Mahomedally bin Moosmeeya Sahib Coor, and on the west, by he oart of Balkrishna Arjoon, and were formerly in the occupation of the heirs of the late Manockjee Merwanjee Sett, deceased, and are now vacant.

Secondly.—All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 277 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 510, New No. 2497, old Survey No. , and new Survey No. 7884, together with the messuage or stable standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. 332, Street No. 1, all which premises are situate at and on the west side of Benham Hall Lane, without the Fort, in the Registration District of Bombay, and are bounded on the north, by the property of Gungaram Devjee on the east by the said Benham Lane on the south, by the property of Mera Naikin, and on the west by Bhat Lane and were formerly and are now used as the stable belonging to the said firstly described here ditaments.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. Moses W. Luckey, consisting of wearing apparel, silver flask, napkin, rugs, salt cellars and spoons, tiar, ivory rule, time-pieces, silver and copper coins, books of views, spirit level, tiffin basket, portmanteaus, opera glasses, teakwood polished box in leather case, iron cot, &c.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 282 of 1899.
Haji Essak Haji Ayub ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Rabiabai and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from N. M. Cama, Esq., the receiver appointed by the High Court and in pursuance of directions contained in the Consent Decree made herein on the 15th day of February 1900, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on their respective premises on WEDNESDAY the 25th instant, at the hour below mentioned the undermentioned landed properties, viz :—

LOT NO. 1 AT 4 P.M.

All that piece of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate in Don Tar Street or Kambekar Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay admeasuring 84 and seven ninths square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 11 and now under Ward No. 2538 and Street Nos. 230-32 and bounded on or towards the East by the Don Tar Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the house now or lately belonging to Hajee Jaffer Currianee and on or towards the North by the house now or lately belonging to Memon Ahmed Ebrahim.

LOT NO. 2 AT 5 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandaree landor ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house built and standing thereon situate on the south side of Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan Street or Old Nagpada commonly called Attari Mohalla Street in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under No. 193 and 194 but now under No. 3162-21 and 23 containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty three square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the house now or lately belonging to Abdul Latif Cummoo, on or towards the West by the house now or lately belonging to Memon Jacob Jamal, on or towards the North by Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan Street or Old Nagpada aforesaid and on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to N. M. Cama, Esq., solicitor at his office No. 16 Oak Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 11th April, 1900.

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17 55	7 20		D Hubli ....D	7 55	17 35	
13 45	7 12		A Bangalore .D	11 27	19 48	

Mail 1, 2, 3 Class.	Mixed 3rd Class.	STATIONS.	Mixed 1, 2, 3 Class.	Mixed 3rd Class.
12 55	7 5	D Guntakal ..A	6 0	17 45
22 28	11 51	D Dharmavaram ....D	2 34	12 25
5 30	21 27	A Bangalore .D	19 39	5 32
	1, 2, 3 Class.			1, 2, 3 Class.
7 30	22 25	D Do. ...A	18 46	7 7
13 56	6 25	A Mysore.....D	11 55	20 46
Mixed Mail.			Mixed Mail	
16 13	7 0	D Do. ....A	11 17	20 27
17 45	8 2	A Nanjangud.D	9 45	18 55

Mixed Mail 1, 2, 3 Class.	Mixed 3rd Class.	STATIONS.	Mixed Mail 1, 2, 3 Class.	Mixed 3rd Class.
18 0	7 35	D Hubli ....A	6 40	17 5
20 50	10 9	D Gadag ....D	4 27	14 55
0 42	13 49	D Hospet ....D	0 14	11 18
3 44	16 22	A Bellary. ...D	21 0	8 37
	1, 2, 3 Class.			1, 2, 3 Class.
3 59	16 36	D Do. ....A	20 46	8 25
6 11	18 3	A Guntakal...D	18 32	6 55
7 37	...	D Do. ...A	17 31	...
10 37	...	D Kurnool Road.... D	14 27	...
11 12	...	D Nandyal ...D	9 53	...
	3rd Class.			3rd Class.
7 15	10 43	D Guntur ....D	11 45	10 45
8 55	12 25	A Bejwada ...D	12 30	18 0

Mixed Mail 1, 2, 3 Class.	Mixed 3rd Class.	STATIONS.	Mixed Mail 1, 2, 3 Class.	Mixed 3rd Class.
21 20	15 5	D Gadag ....A	23 32	9 12
3 0	19 30	D Bagalkot..D	16 54	3 26
9 10	3 10	D Bijapur....D	12 45	21 0
13 17	7 20	A Hotgi ....D	8 30	16 14

Mixed Mail 1, 2, 3 Class.	Mixed 3rd Class.	STATIONS.	Mixed Mail 1, 2, 3 Class.	Mixed 3rd Class.
7 0	21 0	D Miraj ....A	18 19	6 20
9 16	23 16	A Kolhapur. .D	16 25	4 25

Mixed Mail 1, 2, 3 Class.	Mixed 3rd Class.	STATIONS.	Mixed Mail 1, 2, 3 Class.	Mixed 3rd Class.
20 42		D Birur.....A	4 30	
23 49		A Simoga....D	0 45	

For further particulars please consult the Sheet Time Tables at Stations and the revised edition of the Company's Guide Book.

NEVILLE PRIESTLEY.
Central Offices, Dhawar, 5th April, 1900.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY,
OF
ROCHESTER & OLEAN, N. Y., U. S. A.

THE HEAD OFFICES for the East, have THIS DAY, been REMOVED to The Old SECRETARIAT, Apollo Street, Bombay.

F. J. PARROTT,
General Manager for East.
Bombay, March 31st, 1900.

RARE OPPORTUNITY
FOR THE RULING CHIEFS AND NOBLES OF INDIA.

HAVING fortunately secured the RARE and UNIQUE WORK on HAMILTON'S GENEALOGIES of all Indian Princes, Nobles, Heroes, etc., etc., it is now offered FOR SALE. Mr. Craig of London says that 50 copies of the work were printed only for the Crowned Heads of Europe and Learned Societies in 1819 at Edinburgh. In 1888 at the Hartwicke sale a similar copy was sold for £75. The work is printed on parchment like paper, folio size. Superbly bound. Incased in a beautiful box with lock and key. No library in India, it is presumed, has got it. The Chiefs and the Premier Princes of India who have valuable and interesting libraries in their States will find the copy as an useful and valuable addition. The price including charges being only £60.

Orders are respectfully solicited at the earliest date possible, as it is pre-sumed, it may be sold any time, by J. GHOSE and SONS, Book Collectors of Calcutta, Present temporary address, Indore Residency.

NOTICE.

SIRDAR OOMER JUMAL VUYANI begs to announce that his GRAIN CLEANING and CRUSHING FACTORY under the management of Mr. G. G. Craig will be OPENED on April 15th. Orders for Crushed Horse Food, Gram, Barley, Oats, etc., will receive prompt attention.

ADDRESS—SIRDAR OOMER JUMAL VUYANI, 196. BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past: but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure f notifying our *clientele* of our removel into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for travellers.—In India and the East, contains the special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	£20,000	500	all	10 p. c. & 1 bon.	1,247 1-2
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,175
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,180
Commercial	{10,000 / 15,000}	100	{100 / 75}	6 p.c.	80
Bank of India.					
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank,	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£871
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	3 pr. ct.	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£87.00	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry....	500	00	..	4 pr. ct.	590 xd
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.....	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	477½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage..	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	Nil	205
Anglo-Indian ...	1,349	...	0	Nil	22
Asser Vyerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom.
Aurangabad S & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000		60
Ballary S.&.W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,00
Benar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	165
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co....	90	500	500	dvdRs 2	400
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	000	...	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	300
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India..	1,000	500	50	dvdRs.5	1,775
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3.	475
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.2	575
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	60	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	535
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	385
Coorla Mills ..	...	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	380
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	675
David Mill ...	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	320
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	255
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	302½
Framjee Petit..	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	280
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	290
Hinguanghat Mills	700	500	500	4.	675
Howard and Bulloughs ...	1,500	500	500	50	520
Hope Mills....	600	1,000	1,000	30	550
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,220xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	185
Indian Manfg..	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	400
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld...	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	400
James Greaves,	1,100	500	500	dvdRs 25	465
Jaffer Alli ...	600	500	500	dvdRs 2	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd 5	110xd
Jewraj Balloo..	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	400
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.....	3,430	1,000	1,000	2.	300
Khandesh	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs6	60.
Khangaan Manfg. Co....	1,000	250	250	6	500xd
Khatao Macunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	400
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	..	dvdRs.8	57
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs.5	105
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	200
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	550
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,700
Manaluxmee...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	2 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	6 vd 60	1680
Mchanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg. Co. Ld., Amaoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	...
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	37 1-2
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs15	1425
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs15	200
Madura Mills...	7,770	100	100	Nil	...
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	170
Oriental	5,725	625	25	dvd Nil	10
Presidency Mills. Co.(Ld).	742	1,	1,000	dvdRs50	585
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	550
Ripon Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	700pl 35
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	800
Samoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	500
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	180
Soonderdas ...	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	325
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	185
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	245
Sun Mills, Ld..	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	225
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	180
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	60
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdRs22½	535
Sassoon and Allisaon	3,000	500	500	dvdRs2.	295
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	25
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld..	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills..	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India,	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	225
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co, Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-	
Wadia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	81	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

			Half yearly		
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs5	175
Back Bay Baths.....	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile...	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	158
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation...	1,000	2,500	500	dvd 450	6,400xd
Do. New issue.	4,500	375	625	dvd 112½	1,630
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld..	1,250	100	100	dvd 4	79
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.....	400	500	500	5 pr ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	000	500	500	5.	750
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct	20
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills ...	500	200	200	dvdRs10	185
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.....	2,000	250	250	9 p 16	520
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	292	500	50	...	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn....	5,000	20	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	165
Kemp & Co. ...	14,000	200	175	21	360
Kurrachee Landing .... Marcks & Co., Ld....	500	500	300	30	183
Napier Hotel Co	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	158
Napier Foundry	2,000	100	1	9 pr. ct.	25
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	1,000	100	0	...	60
Phillips & Co. Ld.....	5,000	230	0	12 pr. ct.	130
Port Canning Co.....	4,000	100	50	dvd Rs 6	25
Soundy & Co ...	6,000	000	100	25	500
Treacher & Co.	1,000	100	1,000	5	xd½
Thacker & Co..	2,000	500		0	1030
Telephone Co...	1,500	100		dvd Re 8	120
	2,900	251	100	1½	26 1-2xd

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50 from "ARMY and NAVY Co's., STORES," Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 46m. Sun sets, 6h. 10m. High water, 9-34m., 9-52a. Low water, 3-8m., 3-4a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club 5-45 p. m.
B. V. A. Club Company, Annual Meeting, 7 p.m.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 4,610, the daily average being 155. The total of new patients was 635.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission, per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Amphitrite, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 6 a. m., on Sunday, the 15th inst.

THE SOLICITORS' EXAMINATION.—We understand that out of the eight candidates who presented themselves for the Solicitors' Examination last week one of them Mr. Pandurang Shamrao Laud, articled clerk to Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble, was prevented from appearing on the second and subsequent days owing to serious indisposition.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The 2nd Bombay Grenadiers String Band will play at the Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 p.m. :—

March	7th Fusiliers ..... J J Dunn
Overture	La Courenne Dr Or..... A Herman
Valse	Queen of the North..... Bucalossi
Selection	Dandy Dan..... Godfrey
Serenade Spanish	La Paloma ..... Balfour
Valse	Sourire D'Avril..... M Depret

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ROBBING A CHILD OF ITS ORNAMENT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Rama Venkoo, an old offender, was charged before Mr. J.W. S. Dracup, with stealing a silver necklace, of the value of Rs. 2, from the person of a Hindu child, aged about two years. On Monday afternoon Bhicoo, mother of the child, went to the Parel Bazaar, to make some purchases. She put her child down on the ground and was looking at the fish exposed for sale. Suddenly the child was heard crying and on the mother turning round saw the accused pulling off a silver necklace from the person of the child. She ran up to the child, but in the meantime the accused removed the ornament, and passed it on to a woman, who, on receiving it, absconded, and was nowhere to be found. The accused was arrested and given in police custody. He admitted four previous convictions and was ordered to be rigorously imprisoned for a period of six months.

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Khoodabux alias Shivlal Ramchandra, was charged before Mr. W. Webb, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 6, belonging to Fakroo Mohidin. Both the complainant and accused were employed at the G. I. P. Railway goods' yard at Wari Bunder. On Monday last complainant received his wages for the last month, out of which he handed to the accused Rs. 6, to be paid to his brother. On going home in the evening, he asked his brother if he had received the money and he replied in the negative. Complainant thereupon went in search of the accused and having found him at the corner of the Prince's Dock, asked him for the return of the money. The accused denied all knowledge about the money. He was handed over to the police and he then produced the money. He admitted two previous convictions and was ordered to be imprisoned for six months with hard labour.

ARYAN SOCIAL UNION.—The 8th anniversary of this Union was celebrated at the People's Free Reading Room and Library on Saturday. Sandernath D. Khote, vice-president, in the absence of the president of the Union was votad to the chair, and he read a report of the working of the Union for the last year. Mr. Motilal T. Dalal afterwards delivered a lecture on "Mother India and her Modern Religious Movements." On Sunday Shastri Narhari Sharma of Arya Samaj delivered an address on "Our Social Problems and their Bearings with Dharma Shashtras," under the presidentship of Rao Bahadoor Damoder Gordhandas Sookadwala, J. P., president of the Union. On Monday, Mr. Moro Prabhakar Khare gave an entertainment of Hari-kirtan. Amongst those who took part in the anniversary were: Shriman Swami Atmaram Saraswati, Pandit Rudra Dat Shurma of Bengal and Behar, Messrs. Rathal Brijlal Mujmudar, Bar.-at-Law, Wassoodeo Babaji Noverangar, Kalidas Jeewan, Nensi Katha, Pragmal Liladur, Jethamal Meghji, Lalji Veerji, S. G. Varena, Dharamsi Ladhabhoy, H. R. Pathuk Vaidh, Moro V. Shirgaonkar and many others.

BURGLARS CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Hurkia Babaji, a notorious burglar, and Ramji Nathoo were charged with house-breaking with intent to commit theft. The accused, it appears, broke into the hut belonging to one Gunpat Gopal, at Worlee Pakadi Road, on Sunday night, but before they could remove anything, they were arrested by the police. Gunpat who is employed at the G. I. P. Railway Workshop, at Parel, occupied the hut in question until about two months ago, when several cases of plague having occurred in the neighbourhood, he and his family vacated the place and went to reside in another hut, off Worlee Pakady Road, leaving their property in the hut. On Sunday about midnight Gunpat was informed by some of his neighbours that the door of his hut was open, and that some men were inside. He proceeded to the hut in company of several persons and surrounded the place. The police then entered the place and arrested the two accused. No property was stolen. A record of three previous convictions was produced against the first accused. He was sentenced by the magistrate to two years' rigorous imprisonment, while the second accused was ordered to be rigorously imprisoned for one month.

THE DECCAN BANK FRAUDS CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Superintendent McDermott charged Raoji Narayan Parulekar and four others with criminal breach of trust, embezzlement of money belonging to the Deccan Banking and Agency Corporation, Limited, and falsification of the Bank's accounts, was again called on for hearing. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted; while Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law and Mr. Velinkar, pleader, defended the accused.

Mr. Nicholson called further evidence.

Mr. Rustomji Hormusji Ashburner, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said he became acquainted with the second accused when he was appointed auditor of the Marriage and Death Benefit Funds. Witness had transactions with him in rice and opium. The opium transactions were purely *satta* transaction. They were personally with the accused and not with the firm. For the very first transaction, which was in opium, witness got from the accused Rs. 750 as security against loss. Witness acted as a broker only, and the condition was that he should receive 25 per cent. on profit. The margin money was sometimes paid to witness at the Bank, and sometimes in the house of the accused. Witness was then examined in regard to the several transactions he had with the second accused.

Further evidence having been recorded the case was adjourned.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government, during the week ending 30th March, were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	856	659
Karachi	212	141
Poona (including Cantonment,) Districts.	2	2
Surat	1	1
Thana	98	81
Nasik	2	2
Poona (excluding City)	15	15
Satara	22	20
Sholapur	9	10
Ahmednagar	17	15
Ratnagiri	20	17
Belgaum	46	27
Dharwar	18	11
Karachi (excluding City)	5	3
Hyderabad (Sind)...	6	4
Shikarpur.....	2	2
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	14	7
Kolhapur	19	18
Cutch.....	229	244
Baroda territory	0	1
Aden	44	28
Janjira	9	9
Savanur.....	3	3
Total.....	1,733	1,328
Week ending March 23rd.....	1,679	1317
Total to date.....	382,652	300 189

Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Khandeish, Kolaba, Bijapur, Kanara, Upper Sind frontier, Pbar and Parkar, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Dharampur, Sachin, Akalkot, Aundh and Bhor have been free during the week.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co's., STORES," Bombay.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 2nd April:—

Submitted the following letters from—

(i) The Secretary of the Bombay Port Trust, dated 7th March 1900, intimating that Mr. C. T. Burke, B. E., M. Inst. C. E., has been re-elected to be a member of the Board.

(ii) The Municipal Secretary, dated the 10th March 1900, forwarding copy of a report made to Government to the effect that the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula was elected at a meeting of the Corporation, held on 8th March 1900, to the office of Trustee for the Improvement of the City of Bombay.

(iii) The Acting Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, dated 15th March 1900, stating that Mr. J. M. Dick (of Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co.,) has been elected to represent the Chamber on the Board.

(iv) Government notification, dated 27th March 1900, publishing returns of election of the above-named gentlemen to the Board of Trustees.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Considered the question of the appointment of Committees, the term of office of those appointed under T. R. No. 2, dated 27th November 1893, having expired on the 31st March 1900.

The Chairman remarked that as Mr. Willcocks' duties would require his presence at the Head Quarters of Government for probably four months, he might be replaced on the Improvements Committee by Mr. D. E. Wacha.

It was resolved:—Resolution.—That the present Committees be re-appointed for the year ending 31st March 1901, Mr. J. M. Dick being appointed to the Finance and Establishment Committee in the place of Mr. R. H. Macaulay and Mr. D. E. Wacha to the Improvement Committe in the place of Mr. J. Willcocks.

COMMITTEES.

The Committees, as thus constituted, are:—

Finance and Establishment Committee, President.—The Chairman, the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. D. E. Wacha, the Honourable Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Mr. J. M. Dick, and Mr. S. J. David.

Improvements Committee, President.—The Chairman, the Collector of Bombay, the Municipal Commissioner, Sir Bhalchandra K. Bhatavadekar, Kt., Mr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. S. J. David, Mr. D. E. Wacha, and Mr. T. Blaney, C.I.E.

Reclamations Committee, President.—The Chairman, the General Officer Commanding, Bombay District, Sir Bhalchandra K. Bhatavadaker, Kt., the Honourable Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Mr. C. T. Burke, and Mr. T. Blaney, C.I.E.

Land Committee, President.—The Chairman, the Collector of Bombay, the Honourable Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Mr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. C. T. Burke, Mr. P. B. Savile, Mr. W. L. Harvey (Additional). Mr. J. Willcocks (Additional.)

Considered Government Resolution in the General Department, dated 17th March 1900, sanctioning the Supplementary Budget Estimate for 1899-1900. Resolution.—To be recorded.

NEW PLOTS.

Considered the following Report of the Land Committee, No. IV, dated 27th March 1900:—

THE HORNBY ROAD PLOT. DIVISION OF COST OF ROADS UNDER CONSTRUCTION AND TO BE CONSTRUCTED.

It will be remembered that certain roads in the Hornby Road Plot in the vicinity of the new Masonic Hall are under construction by Government and that the Board had agreed to share in the cost thereof in proportion to the length of frontage owned by them abutting on the roads concerned. Government in accepting this proposal intimated their intention to charge for Supervision and Tools and Plant at the rate of 7 1-2 per cent. on the expenditure, and it was decided to ask for a re-consideration of this decision as the proposed division of cost had been suggested on the understanding that no charge for supervision on the part of the permanent Government Engineering Staff would be made.

We have considered the Government reply to this representation, which is dated 12th February 1900, and is to the effect, that after full consideration, Government regret they are unable to remit the charge which is at half the usual rate.

The amount involved is Rs. 1,018 for Establishment and Rs. 254 for Tools and Plant—total Rs. 1,272—and we advise that the point should not be argued further but that Government be asked to let the same arrangement apply to the further roads on the same plot which the Board propose to shortly take in hand; that is that Government agree to pay a share of the cost of those roads in the proportion which the frontage owned by Government abutting on them bears to the total frontage plus 7 1-2 per cent. for supervision, &c., to be provided by the Board.

The roads referred to are those running at the back of the plots fronting on Hornby Road between Connon Road on the south and Ravelin Street on the north.

THE WODEHOUSE ROAD PLOT. RESUMPTION BY GOVERNMENT OF A SITE FOR WARRANT OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

We have considered a notice served by Government for the resumption of an area of 4,845·12 square yards of land immediately south of the Young Men's Christian Association (and including the site occupied by the tennis courts attached to that Institution) for the purposes of the erection of quarters for Warrant Officers.

The site is a very valuable one, with a frontage on the north-west on Wodehouse Road and on the south-east on the Colaba Causeway.

We advise that the Board should earnestly deprecate a valuable site in this position being appropriated to this purpose, and should offer, in lieu thereof, a site to be reclaimed from the foreshore at the south end of the area included in the Reclamation Scheme referred to in Trustees' Resolution No. 18, dated 1st February (page 13 of Proceedings for 1900).

This site faces a proposed open space: it is open on the west and north, and is adjacent to the existing Warrant Officers' quarters. It is close to the Gun Carriage Factory and close to the Tramway terminus, as well as to the B. B. and C. I. Railway station. The area is the same as that of the Wodehouse road site, namely, 4,800 sqare yards.

We consider it has advantages over the Wodehouse Road site in point of being open to the sea breeze, that it is sufficiently convenient in situation and we estimate that it offers material advantages in point of cost, as it will save in ground values to the extent of at least Rs. 48,000.

We propose that Government be asked in these circumstances to cancel the notice on the Board undertaking to reclaim the site referred to. We remark that this course will not commit the Board to carry out the Reclamation Scheme as a whole, as the site can, if necessary, be reclaimed by itself.

THE DISPENSARY PLOT.

We have considered a letter from Government, forwarding a report with accompaniments from the Sanitary Commissioner regarding the use of this ground for the calves-stables of the Vaccination Department, and representing that it would be inconvenient to Government to disturb the present occupancy of the site in question which they add, may be regarded as an occupancy under the last paragraph of Sub-Section (4) of Section 50 of the Act.

We recommend that it should be pointed out that the Sub-Section quoted refers only to the Cooperage and Secretariat Plots, but that the Board will be happy to meet the convenience of Government in the matter, and will refer further to them in the event of application being made for a lease of the site. Meanwhile, it can remain in the temporary occupation of the Vaccination Department subject to Government paying all rates and taxes thereon.

Resolution.—The report of the Land Committee No. IV, dated 27th March 1900 is adopted.

Considered the following Report of the Improvements Committee No. IV, dated the 26th March 1900:—

PROPOSED NEW ROAD IN CAVEL.

Referring to Trustees' Resolution No 74, dated 7th August 1899 (page 67 of Proceedings, 1899) we have considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner enquiring whether the Board will apply the set-back arrangement to this case.

We recommend that, subject to Legislative powers being hereafter given, the Board should agree to reply to the Corporation the purchase price of any property or the proportionate price of any such property acquired by the Corporation for the purposes of the new road in Cavel which may be required for any scheme to be hereafter undertaken by the Board.

CHAWLS FOR THE POORER AND WORKING CLASSES, AGRIPADA.

We have approved of a proposal by the Deputy Engineer (Mr. Himatlal) recommended by the Engineer to raise the height of the plinth of the block comprising four ranges of chawls now under constructions at Agripada from 2 feet to 2 feet 6 inches. The extra cost will be Rs. 700 per range and can be met from savings. We think the change a desirable one consid

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Art Wins Heart—26 by 32—Paul Thumann 26 by 32	21	0
At the Fountain—26 by 32—Sir F. Leighton, P. R. A. 26 by 32	21	0
Autumn Gold (landscape)—26 by 32—J. Farquharson, 26 by 32	21	0
Bride, The—Ed. Bisson 26 by 32	21	0
Champion, The (wild cattle from Chillingham) 26 by 32, Basil Bradley		...
Charity (allegorical) L. Knaus 26 by 32		...
Charles Dickens—26 by 32—Daniel Maclise, R.A.		...
Christ in Gethsemane—26 by 32—J. M. H. Hofmann		...
Cold Shoulder, The—26 by 32—(a Hunting incident) A. W. Strutt		...
Corner in the Marketplace, A—26 by 32—Sir E. J. Poynter, R.A.		...
Couple of the Oakley, A (hounds)—26 by 32—The Blinks		...
Cromwell at Dunbar—26 by 32—A. C. Gow		...
Curefor Gout, A—26 by 32—W. Dendy Sadler.		...
Dancing Girl, A—Alb Von Keller, 26 by 32		...
Dawn (allegorical) Frank Dicksee, 26 by 32		...
Dejeuner (Pups, Kittens, Dicklings and Chicks) W. H. Frood, 26 by 32		...
Desire of all Nations (The Wisemen doing homage to the Infant Christ		...
Divider Affections—Arthur J. Elsley, 26 by 32		...
Diadumena—Sir Ed. J. Poynter, R.A. 26 by 32		...
Door of the Fold, The (Sacred subject) 26 by 32 Sybil C. Parker		...
Elsine—J. M. Strudwick, 26 by 32		...
Empty Chair, The (a stag hound)—26 by 32—Briton Rivers		...
Faraglioni near Capri, The—26 by 32—August Len		...
First Awakening of Eve, The—26 by 32—Val C. Princep		...
Floreal—26 by 32—E. 26 by 32, Bisson		...
Flowery May—26 by 32, L. Alma Tadema		...
Foretaste of Summer, 26 by 32, L. C. Nightingale		...
Four Seasons, The—26 by 32, Unknown		...
Getting it Hot: (companion to the "cold shoulder") 26 by 32, A. W. Strutt		...
"Gin a Body, Kiss a Body" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman		...
Girl of the Period (lady with gun with a shooting party) 26 by 32, Heywood Hardy		...
Golden Autumn (landscape) 26 by 32, Douglas Adams		...
Golden Eve, A (companion to, above) 26 by 32, B. W. Leader		...
Goodmorning, Mother Dear—26 by 32, E. Munser		...
Goodbye—26 by 32, Arthur J. Usley		...
Greek Slave—26 by 32 M. Nonsrenbench		...
ard Pressed—26 by 32 (other with hounds in pursuit) A. Wardle	21	0
Hark to Towler (Hunting scene)—26 by 32, Companion to "Now Ride Lads"—Thos. Blinks	21	0
Heavy Load, A, 26 by 32, Forgan	21	0
"Hush" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	21	0
For the Wine Seller—26 by 32, E. Grutzner	21	0
Iris, 26 by 32, W. A. Breakspeare	21	0
Our Village (a Hunting Morning) 30 by 40, Carter Read)	21	0

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 10.

2 3-4 per cent Consols	£101 7-8—1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 1-2 plus 1-4
3 1-2 per cent, Sterling Loan	£110 1-2 unchanged,
3 1-2 per cent. Govt Securities	£4 1-8—1-8
Bar Silver in London	27 7-16—1-16
" New York	59 3-4 unchanged
Exchange on London at Paris	25'19 1-2 —1-2
" New York	4'86 7-8 plus 1-8
Discount Bank of England	4 per cent. unchanged
" Short London Bills	3 7-8 "
" Indian Bank Bills	3 7-8 per cent. plus 1-8

Extra Bills—Calcutta 500,000, Madras 3,20,000, Bombay 10,000, at 1s.3 31-32d.

Arrival—Eden Hall.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened steady this morning at closing rates of Saturday, with a good enquiry from Houses and Banks at 1s. 4d. for Telegraphic which sellers refused.

Bills were scarce, but the few on the market and offered at 1s 4 3-16 were eventually placed at 1-32nd, higher.

Bank Telegraphic	1s. 331-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4d.
3 Months' Sight Credits	1s. 4 7-32d.
3 Months' Sight Francs	170 1-2
Shanghai, 30 days' sight	Rs. 196
Honzkong do do	Rs. 144
Japan do do	Rs. 148 1-2
Japan 60 "	Rs. 148

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at Rs. 96-8 ready and forward and remained unchanged during the day with a very limited business passing.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The market is steady and rates show some improvement:—

Bank of Bombay	Rs. 124 7 1-2
Ahmedabad Prantij Railway Co.	" 590xd.
China Mills S and W Co	" 475
Jewraj Balloo do	" 400
Manockji Petit S. and W. Co.	" 1,980
Morarji Goculdas do	" 1,425
Queen Mills do	" 550
Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation New Issue	" 1,630
Thacker and Co	" 150

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

		Rs.
Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	10,13,013
" " Branches	Dec.	4,8(,-2)
Other "	Inc.	4,44,459
Government Securities	Inc.	80,038
Other authorised	Inc.	16,251
Loans	Inc.	84,234
Bills Discounted and purchased	Inc.	1',22,1-2
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	3,193
Cash	Dec.	10,368

FREIGHTS.—Sellers' ideas are fully 1s. above buyers and the fact that 23 steamers have been chartered by the Home Government to convey some 20,000 horses to South Africa tends to stiffen them all the more. 16s. 9d. is reported done for Antwerp for May, and 17s. Karachi to Marseilles, also for May, while, 18s. has been paid for Antwerp, April shipment, for "bales."

COALS.—The market keeps firm for ready and forward, helped by the rise of 8as. per ton in freights from Calcutta.—a line of 8,500 tons Muir's Navigation is reported at Rs. 13-8, January to December, 1901, and another, 5,000 tons, Jardines, at Rs. 14 for July to December this year.

WHEAT.—The market is steady with rates unchanged.

SEEDS—LINSEED, is strong at Rs. 8-12 for "bold" at which a large business was done yesterday. To-day the feeling is rather quieter and prices are lower by 1 anna. For April-May speculators are buyers at Rs. 8-10-9.

CASTORSEED.—The market is firm with buyers at Rs. 38-4. For April-May the price is unaltered at Rs. 39.

RAPE-SEED.—Steady at yesterday's quotations.

POPPY-SEED.—Quieter with no buyers at seller's rates.

COTTON.—The market opened with a rise in rates of Re. 1 to Rs. 2, and advanced also at Colaba buyers being choked off in consequence.

	Rs.
Bengals Fine ready	220
" F. G. "	214
" " May	224
" " Janurry (1901)	178
Broach, Fine, ready	235
" Good "	230
" " March (1901)	205
Good Bhownuggur ready	228-229
" Madras Westerns	230
" Dharwar	242

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 10,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Imports 13,000 bales. Surats Nil. Spot D 5 13-32d plus 1-16. Arrivals close quiet.

Mid-uplands in Liverpool—

April.	Apl-May	July-Aug.	Oct-Nov.	Jany-Feb.
5·23	5·20	5·12	4·33	4·23
plus 3-64	plus 3-64	plus 3-64	plus 1-32	plus 1-32.

Cotton in New York—

Receipts at the Ports	8,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	9,000 "
Do Continent	5,000 "
Mid-Uplands	9 3-4 unchanged.
Futures, month of July	9·32 plus 5
do do October	8·17 plus 7

We append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons,—

	1899	1898	1897
Week's receipts	33,000	67,000	76,000
Do Exports to U. K.	31,000	23,000	61,000
Do do to Continent	150,000	25,000	86,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,995,000	7,713,000	7,974,000
last. Do. to U. K. do	1,890, 00	3,151,000	2,965,000
Do. to Continent do	2,247,000	3,019,000	3,311,000
Do. stock in the Ports	650,000	791,000	767,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Total visible supply of all kinds	2,963,000	4,524,730	4,091,420
" " of Surats	45,000	160,740	112,240

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	639,000	1,718,420	1,219,060
" London	3,000	7,000	2,670
American Afloat	160,000	84,000	192,000
East Indian "	1,000	5,000	2,000
Total	803,000	1,819,220	1,415,960
Price of Mid.-Americans	5 13-32d.	3 3-8d.	3 7-16d.
" Good Bhowaugger	4 21-32d.	2 13-16d.	2 7-8d.
Difference	21-32d.	9-16d.	9-16d.

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday:—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	189
Barsee and Nugur	103
Total Oomras	292
Hingunghat	...
Dholleras	64
Compta and Dharwar	610
Westerns	102
Bengals	334
Sind	135
Persian	11
Total	1,578

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay during the week:—

	cwts.
Wheat	5,097
Linseed	7,113
Rapeseed	9,288
Gingellyseed	823
Poppyseed	193
Groundnuts	17
Castorseed	1,335
Rice	84,221
Myrabollams	3,247

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 7th April, as compared with the statement of 31st March, 1900:—

LIABILITIES.	March 31. Rs.	April 7. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	.....	.....
Public Deposits at Head Office	60,33,443	60,98,456
Do. do. at Branches	36,46,103	31,67,781
Other Deposits	462,68,548	467,13,007
Post Bills	10,189	8,958
Credits, undrawn	21,66,716	24,02,833
Rs.	741,80,002	753 91,041

ASSETS.		
Government Securities	79,36,151	80 16,189
Other authorised Securities	24,75,245	24,91,496
Credits, on Govt and other authorised Securities	107,36,581	105,52,782
Loans do. do. do.	161,14,923	161,99,093
Bills Discounted and purchased	172 11,791	164 33,953
Dead Stock	4,31,976	4,33,976
Stamps and Stationery	20,757	26,713
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	2,97,514	3,10,807
Cash	210,47,025	210,36,057
Rs.	741,80,002	753,21,011

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ADAMS—April 3, at Fort Munro, Dera Ghazi Khan, the wife of W F Adams, C M S, of a daughter (Gladys).

DEATHS.

ESTCOURT—April 3, at Jhelum, Christopher Albert, infant son of K A and B M Estcourt, aged 7 months.

HARRISON—April 4, at Lahore, of syncope, Emmeline Gertrude, the dearly beloved wife of Allan G Harrison, Punjab Banking Company.

JOHNSON—March 27, at Banji, from a fall whilst out shooting in the Indus Valley, Captain Thomas-Shaw Johnson, 33rd Regiment (3rd Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry.

MAW—April 4, at Damoh, Central Provinces, Gwynedd Geraldine, only child of Mr and Mrs W N Maw, aged 8 months and 25 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1900.

IT is not difficult to understand, without sharing, the feeling of bewilderment in England at the unexpected turn of things in the Orange Free State. The fall of Bloemfontein almost without resistance, and the apparent, though really enforced, and as the event has shown, quite temporary submission of a number of Free State burghers, following swiftly on the relief of Kimberley and Ladysmith and the surrender of Cronje, gave rise to the belief that the war was over so far as the countrymen of "the late President Steyn were concerned." There seemed to be nothing more to do, but to move on Pretoria, receive or enforce its submission and make an end of the war. Small columns were sent out in every direction to receive the submission of the burghers, and restore them to their farms on the condition of their surrendering their arms and binding themselves by an oath to take no further part in the war. It was stated that no town or considerable hamlet would be left unvisited by these columns. It is now seen that all this was premature and inexpedient, alike in the political and the military point of view. The multiplication of flying columns distant from head-quarters, and not in touch with one another has made it possible for Commandant Olivier and others to surprise one and now another of them, and compel the evacuation of places insufficiently garrisoned. Lord Roberts' communications have not been cut, but they are threatened. The condition of things is such that it would be highly imprudent to move on Kroonstadt and thus increase the distance from his base. The result is that, momentarily at all events, the advantage of the offensive has reverted to the Boers. There is bewilderment and anxiety in London, and rejoicing on the Continent. The despondency and the elation are equally devoid of justification. Lord Roberts' vast force lost over a thousand men and some guns in two days, but reinforcements in far larger numbers are arriving daily.

It seems to be the case that the cavalry, which under French and Dundonald have performed such wonderful marches, have for the moment succumbed to the climate or the horse-sickness; possibly to both. But twenty thousand horses have been procured in Australia, Buenos Ayres and New Orleans and will be in South Africa before the end of May. They will be unbroken horses, and will require three or four weeks to recover from the effects of the long sea voyage before they will be fit for service. But by the end of June the cavalry will be in a fair way to recover its mobility, and the flanking operations which so disconcerted the tactics of the enemy will be resumed, probably on a very enlarged scale. One result of the recent disasters to isolated bodies of troops of no great strength, will doubtless be a considerable increase in the numerical strength of the columns; an increase which for the time being will not make for mobility. It is absurd to say, as some Continental strategists appear to have said, that we shall require 400,000 to reduce the Republics to submission. If a quarter of a million of excellent troops, five hundred guns, unlimited lyddite and inexhaustible resources in money, do not suffice to overcome the resistance of what is left of some 60,000 Boers who have lost their best Generals, then Napoleon, with half a million of men could not prevail. We should have to employ Mr. Rudyard Kipling to smell out the witchcraft and burn the witches before our Generals could make any headway at all. We have said that events have shown that the premature assumption that the Orange Free State had submitted, and the alternative given to the burghers of losing their farms or abandoning their allies were tactical blunders. It is now evident that in assuming that the war in the Free State was over and that the British authorities were in a position to protect the burghers that submitted to the conditions imposed, Lord Roberts and his advisers were misled by the appearances of the moment. It soon became apparent that on the one hand the submission was not real or general, and on the other that we were not in a position to protect the burghers who were disposed to accept British protection. We now learn that a large commando, mainly composed of the burghers who had submitted, has left Smithfield for Wepener, where some 500 British troops are surrounded. It is probable that many of the farmers, when they returned to their farmhouses, found them wrecked and looted. The Natives, who are by no means disinterested spectators of this death-struggle between the two white races, have freely looted every unprotected farmyard whether it belonged to Boer or Briton To such an extent has this looting been carried since the overthrow of the Free State Government that the British authorities have enrolled Boers as a police force to protect the farms from pillage by the Natives.

There is only too much reason to believe that in the first advance of our troops in the southern districts of the State a good deal of reckless incendiarism marked their course. Lord Roberts lost no time in issuing orders that no private propety was to be destroyed and directed all concerned to see that the orders were obeyed. That a good deal of private property had been committed to the flames before these stringent injunctions were issued, may be judged from private letters from soldiers to their friends at home and to the fact that letters from soldiers were submitted to the censorship. Trooper Benton, of the 12th Lancers, on January 19th, writing from Elsla Camp to his father at Whiplode, said:—"We blow up some beautiful houses that the Free Staters have left behind. You would hardly believe what furniture they have—some beautiful pianos—and all the lot go." Doubtless the purpose which in January last seemed to justify these severities, was to compel the burghers besieging Kimberley or Ladysmith to return to protect their property. But individuals forming part of a military force in a distant expedition cannot incur the penalty of desertion even to save their homesteads from destruction by the enemy. The "burning of the beautiful houses" of the Free Staters left behind was not calculated to induce them to lay down their arms; that was evidently the view of Lord Roberts when prohibiting acts of the kind. It is impossible to withhold pity from the Free Staters, placed between the devil and the deep sea; threatened with the loss of their farms if they do not give up their arms and submit, and visited with condign punishment by their own countrymen if they do. Their feelings, no doubt, find expression in the march of a commando, of which they are the most numerous element, on Wepener. But whatever satisfaction they may find on the war-path cannot endure long. They are kicking against the pricks; they may delay, but they cannot avert, ultimate defeat

THE Government of India have decided that the next decennial census will be taken on March 1st, 1901, and have issued instructions to the officers in charge of the several Provinces. In previous decades conferences have been held to decide upon the exact nature of the statistics to be registered, but at the present time when the resources of the administration are strained by the prevalence of famine over a large area and by the persistence of plague in several localities, much inconvenience would have been caused by calling together from all parts of the country officers whose services are required in their own Provinces. Moreover the reports of those conferences and the experience acquired in the last three censuses of India provide all the necessary information, and the procedure is to be simplified and the particulars recorded for the bulk of the population reduced. The census will be taken on the night of March 1st, 1901, as on that date there will be sufficient light to enable enumerators to complete the work before midnight, while the people will not ordinarily have gone to the sacred rivers to attend the lunar bathing festivals. The population of Bombay is now estimated to be nearly a million persons, notwithstanding the enormous death-rate which has been recorded for the past few years. This is due not only to the ordinary growth of population but to the development of the suburbs and the constant flow of people to this great centre of commerce. The exact figures will be awaited with much interest. This numerical enumeration will also form a more or less accurate religious censue, as it is left to the discretion of local governments whether they will direct that the different sects to which the people belong shall be recorded. A proposal was made to obliterate the column for registering "caste," but the Government of India strongly favour its retention both on the general ground taken by Sir K. Seshadri Iyer that "the whole social fabric of India rests upon caste," and for the special reason that the caste statistics afford the best clue to the progress of the movement which Sir Alfred Lyall describes as "the gradual Brahmanising of the aboriginal, non-Aryan or casteless tribes," and to the changes in respect of widow and infant marriage which are known to be going on.

THE truth regarding the trouble at Kumasi is slowly becoming known. It is not an insurrection, nor merely a local disturbance. It is a rising against authority so there need be no surprise that Captain Armitage, the Travelling Commissioner, and Captain Leggatt, Assistant Inspector of Constabulary, were assailed. Sir Frederick Hodgson now tells us that the trouble arose through his having ordered a detachment of Constabulary under these officers to search for the "Golden Stool." When Sir Garnet Wolesley subdued Prempeh's predecessor King Koffi he carried away the royal golden umbrella as spoil. Sir Francis Scott omitted to remove the Golden Stool and local royalists, who must be few in Kumasi, imagined that the day would come when the Stool would again have a royal occupant. They know where the Stool lies hidden. Had they remained passive its whereabouts might never have been discovered. It will now have to be given up, for the energy with which these unfortunate people resisted the search, will place them in such a position that probably only the yielding up of the precious token of monarchy will save their necks. Considering their experiences of monarchy in Kumasi it is astonishing that any can be found capable of manifesting ingratitude towards their deliverers. We did not want their country. It is pestilence-stricken and so long as we had the Gold Coast and Accra they were welcome to Ashanti and Kumasi. But the King could not be allowed to interfere with our trade and favour our rivals at our expense. Furthermore his consuming passion for human sacrifices and slave-dealing could not be permitted to go unchecked. He ignored our manifesto until we had an expeditionary force at the gates of his capital. And when told he must pay a fine of fifty thousand ounces of gold, he declared that he had only six hundred and eighty ounces, although the Stool and his Chamberlain's breastplate and two or three symbolical trifles of the kind would have yielded all that was demanded. In the end he was removed to Sierra Leone and there he now remains enjoying less freedom perhaps, but also less responsibility than he did four years ago. The country has had the benefit of a civilized administration. Captain Donald Stewart has given it four years of peace and prosperity, directing the native chiefs as to the development of its resources, and consequently they remain loyal, refusing to join the misguided Kumasis who were evidently spoiling for a fight, having had no opportunity of a trial of strength with their neighbouring tribesmen since their King and his brothers and principal supporters were carried by H. M. S. Racoon to Sierra Leone.

THE importance of direct communication between Lake Victoria Nyanza and Mombassa on the east coast of Africa was emphasised in 1895 when the Imperial Government decided to undertake the construction of a railway, a survey of the route to be followed having been made three years earlier. The total length of the line is about 560 miles, and work was started on December 11th, 1895, a large number of Indian labourers having been imported. Progress has been somewhat slow, owing to many difficulties which have arisen, but nine months ago Sir G. Molesworth, who was specially sent out, reported that, taking the circumstances into consideration, the work accomplished was satisfactory. In November last about 360 miles of line had been laid down, and possibly the difficulty of procuring labour has helped to delay its completion. A telegraph is also in course of construction, and by these means of communication trade with the interior of Africa will in the future be vastly developed. The guage adopted for the railway is one metre, and at the passing of the Uganda Railway Act in 1896, three millions were granted from the Consolidated Fund. A committee was formed by authority of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and it meets regularly at the Foreign Office. The announcement by Mr. Brodrick in the House of Commons that a Bill would be introduced immediately for the construction of the remaining 220 miles means that before the line is completed it will cost about £6,000,000.

WE are glad to give publicity to the public-spirited offer of M. Marcellin Kozierowski addressed to the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The writer states that he possesses an apparatus by means of which he can, within 48 hours, bring down rain over a hundred square leagues of arid land. By moving the apratus from place to place he can extend its aid to the whole of India, and deliver this continent from the famine which is now threatening the lives of millions of people. All he asks is that the reigning prince, or Governor-General of India, shall deposit 100,000 Austrian florins with the Government of Galicia, to be handed over to him on the fulfilment of his undertaking, or to be returned to the Government of India in case, through any accident, he should fail. As a further guarantee of good faith, he promises to permit the Government to decapitate him on the spot if he proves to be a deceiver. He asks that he should be provided with a free passage to India for himself, his wife, and his daughter Ottylia who know his secret and will be able to give him valuable assistance in working the apparatus. Another stipulation is that as he dreads the air of towns, he shall be always lodged in an Indian village where he can have the fresh air of the country. He pleads that there is nothing exorbitant in the reward that he asks for. There is always the danger that the operator may be struck by a thunderbolt. Lord Curzon may be expected to give grave consideration to this method of making a speedy end to the famine, and sending the 5,000,000 of people on the relief works back to their villages rejoicing. For a paltry outlay of some two lakhs, the Government of India can save some five or six crores. All that is wanted is a little faith and a hundred thousand Austrian florins.

IN another column will be found the announcement of the withdrawal of the "Times" special offer of the Encyclopædia Britannica to residents in India. Although the Encyclopædia Britannica has had a very large sale in India, the time has come when the offer must be finally withdrawn. Under the present terms of subscription the purchasers have the advantage of free delivery in either Calcutta or Bombay, and the option of making monthly payments. Both these advantages are now to be withdrawn, and subscription will not be accepted if posted later than to-day.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, with the outward mails of the 30th ultimo, left Aden, at 11 a.m., on Monday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m., on Saturday next.

MR. DENZIL IBBETSON is gazetted for 19 months' furlough.

SIR EDWIN COLLEN and Sir Edward Law, Members of Council, have arrived in Simla.

COLONEL H. D. HUTCHINSON, Director of Military Education in India, proceeds Home on nine months' leave, on urgent private affairs.

THERE are now nearly 5,000,000 on relief, an increase of 94,000 being reported during last week. Increases of 38,000 occurred in the Central Provinces and Hyderabad, 32,000 in Bombay and the Native States, and 23,000 in Bombay. There was, on the other hand, a decrease of 54,000 in the Central India States.

THE new Royal Reserve Regiments of time-expired Reservists rejoining the colours for one year, number ten so far as yet constituted, and are styled: the "Guards" organising in London, the "Northern" at Woking, the "Home Counties" and "Eastern Counties" at Aldershot, the "Rifles" at Portsmouth, the Southern at Portsdown Hill, the "Lancashire" at Preston, the "Scottish at Fort George, the "Irish" at the Curragh, and the "Irish Fusiliers" at Belfast. Exsoldiers of the whole of the Regular infantry are assigned to one or other of these Royal Reserve Regiments.

SEVERAL of Colonel Verner's pen pictures and quotations are very happy. He says, "In the breathing space between the rushes of the assailants one conspicuous figure was to be seen standing erect and marking the station taken up by the Naval Brigade. This was their commanding officer, Captain Prothero, R.N., a man of great stature and immense physique, who elected thus to stand leaning on his walking-stick, while his men, lying prone, gathered breath for another rush. How many scores of Mauser bullets were directed against him it would be hard to say. Eventually the inevitable occurred and he was seen to drop, happily only wounded and out of action for a time." Elsewhere Colonel Verner refers to the circumstance that the conspicuous dress of the officers made them an easy target for the enemy, but he adds that all who saw the advance are agreed that no amount of assimilation in dress could have rendered the Naval officers less conspicuous. It was their general bearing and reckless gallantry that caused to be concentrated on them the fire of the Boer marksmen.

IN the current number of "Macmillan's Magazine" there is an interesting article on the Naval Brigade at Graspan by Lieutenant-Colonel Willoughby Verner. The kindly criticisms which Colonel Verner makes upon the handling of the seamen and marines deserves special attention as coming from an experienced observer. The moral he draws that it is sheer waste to employ highly-trained and highly-specialised seamen and marines in performing duties which are essentially those of infantrymen is one with which it is impossible not to agree. Colonel Verner describes the advance of the Naval Brigade as having been carried out in the approved method, portions of the successive extended lines advancing by short rushes and then lying down so as to obtain what shelter they could while they re-opened fire. Presently, however, the Brigade lost its extended formation, becoming what is commonly called "bunched," and he attributes this to the circumstance that the seamen and marines lacked the necessary practice and experience which would have taught them the best way to continue an advance with as little loss as possible.

IN titles of works there promises to be less alliteration than was the case with the Soudan historians; but if any one wants to write an African fantasia on the letter K there is opportunity. Thus: Kommander-in-Chief, Roberts of Kandahar, Kitchener of Khartoum, Kelly-Kenny and Colonel Kekewich of Kimberley, all Klad Komfortably in Khaki, Kapably Kaptured Kronje. Whereupon Kruger Komplained on a Krugersdorp Kopje and Kipling Karolled Kunningly. Meanwhile Khaki is our only wear—Khaki neckties, Khaki riding habits, Khaki note-paper, Khaki Bibles. The pity of it is it is ugly.

WITHIN the last few days there has died at the age of seventy-two a writer, Miss Harriet Parr, who, under the name of "Holme Lee," wrote a long succession of three-volume novels, which had an immense vogue in their day. The works of Miss Harriet Parr, indeed, were long credited with being the favourite reading of the Queen. Miss Parr, it may be hoped, led a very happy life, unchequered by "booms" and their consequent reaction, otherwise it might have been a pang for her old age that she had lived through two epochs, one of which declared her to be a writer of undying literary genius, and the other that had never even heard her name.

SICKNESS has for the last month and more been playing fearful havoc in the little town of Mafeking. Typhoid and Malaria have been helping the enemy's guns to reduce the garrison; diphtheria broke out a month ago in the womens laager, and "a yellow flag is flying over a small isolated camp in the outskirts of the Stadt." Such accounts enable us in some measure to understand the fearful sufferings that have to be endured. They also enable us to appreciate the heroism of the garrison and the civil population who endure them without so much as a thought of putting an end to them by striking the flag. That they are still able to keep up their spirits and enjoy a joke is seen from the report of a vigorous attack by the Boers on a dummy truck. The truck was run out some distance on the southern line, and was carried by the enemy with great eclat, much to the amusement of onlookers in the town. It is not a little pathetic to read of the pride with which it was learnt in Mafeking "that her Majesty should think of us in this little hamlet of the veldt." And it must be a great gratification to the Queen to know how much comfort and encouragement is given to her subjects in distress wherever they may be by the kindly messages which she never forgets to send. We have no doubt that it is no more than literal truth that "it helps us to eat our black bread, and sweetens sickening horseflesh when we know that the Queen herself is watching and waiting for news from Mafeking. Such a message makes men willing to endure disease, and even death, patiently."

Now that R organisation is likely, attention may well be called to the useless hampering of officers commanding regiments of the Guards with unwieldy brigades of infantry Volunteers, the result being that the brigadiers have not the time to give proper attention to the Volunteers, while the latter suffer for that lack of supervision which they require. The Guards Brigadiers are rarely seen at the parades, or rifle ranges, or orderly rooms of the Volunteer battalions, except at their Easter (or Aldershot) training and at the annual inspection; and brigade or half-brigade drills and field days, though annully put in orders, are, as a rule, cancelled. The remedy is at hand—viz., to place the brigades, of not more than four battalions apiece, under ex-Colonels of the Guards on promotion to Major-General and let these report direct to the General Officer Commanding the Home District. To mention only Major-Generals, J. B. Sterling, Lord Edmouth and the Hon. F. H. Eaton will prove what excellent men are ready to hand, and money would indeed be well spent. A Volunteer Brigade-Major and the requisitioning of the most central headquarters as brigade headquarters, where commanding officers could see the Brigadier at suitable hours to them, would pretty well complete details. There would be thus more constant supervision and more intimate connection between the Brigadier and his battalions to the great benefit of a large fraction of the Volunteer Force. The present arrangement is just about as bad as any arrangement could be.

THE changed aspect of affairs in the Orange Free State has exercised a wholesome influence on the Portuguese authorities at Delagoa Bay. They have begun to pay some attention to the remonstrances addressed to them about the importation of piano cases and similar knick-knacks into the Transvaal. We do not know, writes a contemporary, whether they imagined that the party of officers who recently landed on their way to Pretoria were members of a German band, and that their "large quantity of baggage" contained sack-buts, psalteries, dulcimers, and all kinds of music to encourage the ardour of the Boers; or whether it was taken for granted that these gentlemen were ordinary Teutonic tourists in search of innocent change of air and scene. But however that may be, the baggage was re-examined at the Customs after a protest had been lodged by the British Consul. The tourist turned out to be German officers, with letters of introduction from Dr. Leyds. The baggage had more in it than evening clothes and dress shirts. Sundry rifles and revolvers were found among the apparel of these "non-combatants," and a considerable quantity of Mauser ammunition was mixed up with their gold studs and silk hose. The owners of these interesting portmanteaux have been placed under arrest, and, what is more important, the entire staff of customs officials have been suspended from their duties. We hope this means that the Lisbon authorities are really going to observe the duty of nutrals for the future.

REFERRING to the difficulty in which a military commander sometimes finds himself in regard to the use of a Naval Brigade, Colonel Verner says: "In the instance before us, the naval brigade, save and excepting those who formed the guns" crews, had not seen 'much of the funs' (to use their own expressive phrase) two days previously, and in consequence were proportionately dissatisfied. Technically supposed to act as an escort to the guns—a position which save in unusual circumstances, is a passive and uninteresting one—they one and all yearned for an opportunity to show the soldiers what they could do in the field. The peculiar views of the sailors on this point are well shown by a bluejacket's retort to a soldier's kindly meant hint that it would be better if the sailor's would open out a bit so as not to offer such easy targets to the foe. Quoth the bluejacket, 'Oh, well, you see, after all we don't get such a show as this every day.' They had one and all, from captain to seaman, and from major to private of Marines come out to take part in the show; and a leading part they certainly took. As the victorious British force stormed over the hill and the artillery crowned the heights to shell

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

FURIOUS BOMBARDMENT OF MAFEKING.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

A Reuter's despatch from Mafeking, dated 27th March, says that at sunrise to-day, the enemy opened the most furious bombardment since the siege began from seven guns which included a one-hundred pounder.

The Boers advanced to the attack on two sides but were repulsed.

The garrison manned all the forts in the outlying positions in the expectation of a final grand attempt to reduce the town before the arrival of the relief columns from the South and the North.

SIR FREDERICK CARRINGTON GOES TO BEIRA.

General Sir Frederick Carrington has arrived at Capetown and proceeds to Beira immediately.

THE EIGHTH DIVISION DIVERTED.

General Rundle and the Eighth Division have been diverted to Springfontein.

SERIOUS FIGHTING AT WEPENER.

Reuter wires from Aliwal North to-day, that three Boer Commandoes with Vickers Maxims and other guns are attacking Wepener.

Severe fighting went on there all day yesterday.

The enemy attacked.

The casualties on both sides are considerable.

Renewed heavy fighting took place this morning, but the result is not known.

OCCUPATION OF ROUXVILLE BY THE BOERS.

WEPENER SURROUNDED.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

Six hundred Boers have occupied Rouxville.

A larger Commando, mainly composed of the Burghers who had submitted, has left Smithfield for Wepener.

Two thousand Boers and five guns are already round Wepener, which is practically isolated, but fully provisioned and splendidly entrenched.

Outpost firing there has already begun.

The enemy is in sight of Aliwal North.

[The Boer commandos from Aliwal North, Bethulie, and Rouxville joined forces, three weeks ago, numbering together 4,000 men, with 16 guns, and retired towards the Sand river. About 50 rebels surrendered their arms to the British on March 13 and were dismissed to their homes. Most of the stores at Aliwal North were heavily commandeered by the Boers, who made promises of payment which were never fulfilled. The Boers still occupied positions outside the town; entrenchments were increased and extended. Commandant Olivier commandeered all the available food in Rouxville, and left the inhabitants destitute. They appealed to General Brabant for assistance, but it was impossible for him then to render aid. A spy who arrived at Herschel, from Rouxville on the 17th ultimo stated that the authorities in Rouxville are, by order of President Kruger, commandeering right and left, British, Boers, and natives, and compelling them under penalty of death to proceed at once to Kroonstad. The Wepener Boers expressed themselves anxious to surrender, but they were promised re-inforcements and these have now apparently arrived. The Boers would find Rouxville practically abandoned for our forces had fallen back. The unfortunate inhabitants had given up their rifles and ammunition to Major Cumming of the Kaffrarian Rifles on March 19. Large quantities of rifles, ammunition and stores were found. The Landdros Hoffmann consented to act as magistrate, and the British flag was hoisted.]

TWENTY THOUSAND HORSES FOR THE CAPE.

Twenty-three steamers have been chartered to convey 20,000 horses from Australia, Buenos Ayres and New Orleans, the whole arriving at the Capet before the end of May.

GENERAL RUNDLE.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

General Rundle has been ordered on special duty to Kimberley.

THE REDDERSBURG AFFAIR.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 10.

An "Indian Daily News" telegram, dated London April 9th, says :—

Further details of the unfortunate reverse at Reddersburg speak of the heroic gallantry of the captured companies of the Irish Rifles and Volunteers. They had occupied some rising ground, and were completely surrounded on all sides by an overwhelming force of Boers. The order to surrender was indignantly repelled, and a little band of heroes prepared to sell their lives dearly. The resistance they made was desperate, and, as long as their ammunition lasted, there was no thought of surrender.

For twenty-four hours, without food, without water, exposed to a fierce tropical storm more exhausting even than the tireless bombardment of the enemy's big guns, the Irish soldiers and Colonial Volunteers bravely held their ground. At last the

AMMUNITION GAVE OUT

and then surrender became imperative to escape complete annihilation. The Boers, in making the remnants prisoners, expressed the highest praise of the marvellous courage displayed during that fearful night.

THE WATER-WORKS AMBUSCADE.

The Special Correspondent of the "Times," in describing the ambuscade at the Water-Works, say Colonel Broadwood's men were driven into the drift like partridges to the guns. The Boers directed the drivers to points to which to take the waggons in order to prevent a suspicious block. An eye-witness states that it was like entering a cloak-room. The Boers politely took your rifle, and asked you to step aside. Never was a surprise so skilfully planned and so thoroughly executed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE UGANDA RAILWAY.

Mr. Brodrick, in the House of Commons, said that a Bill would be introduced immediately for the completion of the remaining 220 miles of the Uganda Railway.

THE QUEEN IN IRELAND.

Her Majesty the Queen to-day drove in the afternoon in glorious weather through the streets of Dublin which hitherto were not visited.

Huge crowds assembled who were wild with enthusiasm.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 10.

The London Correspondent of the "Indian Daily News" wires ;—The only incident which has occurred so far to mar the general harmony of the Queen's visit to Dublin has been the seizure of the paper, th "United Irishman." This, he says, is an organ of a microscopical minority of the Extremists who draw their inspiration and salaries from the Clan-na-Gael. in the United States, but does not represent Irish feelings and opinion.

CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE AT KUMASI.

A despatch from Sir Frederick Hodgson, Governor of the Gold Coast, says that the present trouble arose through his ordering a detachment of the Constabulary under Captains Armitage and Leggatt to search for the golden stool.

The Kumasis attacked the Constabulary who lost 23.

The native chiefs are loyal and refused to join the Kumasis.

The Governor hopes to settle matters peacefully and secure the ringleaders.

KUMASI FORT INVESTED.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

Reuter, wiring from Accra, on the 9th, says the rising is spreading and the Ashantis have captured several native teachers.

The Kumasi fort is evidently invested.

THE PLAGUE IN SYDNEY.

Ninety-three cases of plague and 29 deaths have taken place in Sydney, where a day of humiliation has been proclaimed.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA GOES TO BERLIN.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

The Emperor of Austria arrives at Berlin on the 5th proximo to attend the celebration of the majority of the Crown Prince.

THE MAILS.

MARSEILLES, APRIL 7.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular, which left Bombay on the 24th ultimo, arrived here to-day.

RAIN IN BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 10.

The first shower of rain this year at Bangalore fell on Sunday evening, accompanied by hail. Yesterday nearly one inch fell.

THE MYSORE WEDDING.

Dr. Choksi and Mr. Kantaraj Urs have gone on deputation to Kathiawar, to escort the Maharajah of Mysore's bride-elect to Ootacamund. It is understood that the Maharani Regent intends releasing several prisoners incarcerated in the Mysore and Bangalore jails for long terms, whose conduct had been good and whose age is advanced, on the occasion of the Maharajah's marriage.

STATE GEOLOGIST'S RETIREMENT.

Dr. Evans, the State Geologist, has tendered his resignation owing to ill-health, and it has been accepted. The Government has been pleased to grant him a gratuity of Rs. 6,000 in recognition of his services.

A NEW AND MIGHTY RAIN COMPELLER.

THE following proposal has been addressed to the Chief Presidency Magistrate. We give it in the words of the entrepreneur M. Marcellin Kozierowski.

A l'illustre Magistrat de la ville de Bombay.

O Tempora ! o mores ! Combien de temps faut-il, pour que les hommes ouvrissent les yeux en fait de meteorologie ? la meteorologie est donc la metier le plus important, parce que c'est la question du pain.

En 1891, les gazettes polonaises en Galicie et probablement d'autres, ont public, que je sois en etat, tout au plus au bout de 48 heures (ou deux jours :) amener la pluie artificielle en cas de secheresse, et au contraire : en cas de pluie continuelle, de faire de beau temps, tout au plus au bout de 48 heures (ou deux jours :). Malgre tout cela, personne n'en veut pas faire usage, quoique il y avait depuis ce temps une grande secheresse en Russie, en Angleterre, et en Rumenie (Valachie :).

Dans la gazette polonaise (Stowo polskie :) Datee de 17 de ce mois, j' ai appris, qu 'il y a chez vous aussi une grande secheresse. Si vous voulez que je l'abolisse, ayez la bonte, de m'envoyer chercher, mais a des conditions suivantes :

1. Vous enverrez ici deux agents (in conto grazii :) qui m' accompagneront partout jour et nuit ; ces agents cependant devaient me montrer une legitimation de la part de votre Gouvernement, sinon je les regarderais en gens suspectes ; ces agents vous serviront aussi de garantie, que je n'echapperai pas nulle part, apres avoir obtenu l'argent necessaire pour la route.

2. Vous, (ou Votre Gouvernement), deposera en ma faveur 100,000 florins autrichiens (cent mille florins autrichiens ou deux cents mille couronnes autrichiennes :) au gouvernement de Galicie a Leopol ; si je ne reussirai pas avec la pluie artificielle (ce qui peut avoir lieu seulement et uniquement en cas de maladie :) Vous reprendrez l'argent depose a Leopol, destinee pour moi.

3. Vous aurez la bonte de m'envoyer un passe port, pour moi, ma femme Joseline, et sa fille, Ottylie.

4. Aussi vous aurez la bonte de m'envoyer pour moi, ma femme, et sa fille un viatique (l'argent necessaire pour la route d'ici j'usqu a Bombay et retour; le chemin de fer II. Classe, et dans un bateau a vapeur la meilleure classe, c'est probablement celle ou l'intelligence est placee.)

5. A mon arrivee a Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Lahore, etc. etc., je serais place sans delai dans un village, car je ne peux pas souffrir l'air de ville.

6. Vous aurez soin, que je n'eprouve quelques difficultes a la douane a cause de mon bagage, etc.

7. Vous aurez la bonte de presenter ce placet sans delai a votre prince regnant, ou Gouverneur de la province, en cas de besoin.

8. S'il regnent quelques maladies epidemiques (cholera, dzuma,) alors je n'aurai pas le courage de partir pour les Indes, car je ne voudrai pas d'en etre infecte.

9. Vous aurez la bonte, de payer l'alimentation de ma personne, de ma femme et de sa fille, la demeure, et le domestique, pendant mon sejour dans votre patrie.

10. Si vous auriez fait la triste decouverte, que je ne sois qu'un menteur, ou tromp eur, je permets, qu on me coupe la tete sur le champ.

Je suis en posession d'une rente annuelle de 496 florins autrichiens jusqu' a la mort de la Societe de Vie de Cracovie. ainsi, jecrois, que cette revelation suffira, pour dissiper votre suppositon, que j' ai le dessein, apres avoir obtenu le via tique de votre part, me sauver en Amerique, comme c'a t la mode.

Quelquefois l'action d'un seul homme suffit, pour amener la pluie artificielle ; cependant quelquefois 2 ou 3, personnes ont a faire, pour en obtenir, et voila pourquoi je voudrais avoir pres de moi ma femme et sa fille, parce qu' elles ont deja quelques connaissances dans cette direction.

Veuillez considerer, qu'en partant pour les Indes, (quoique les Indes selon moi est le pays le plus beau de l'univers :,) dans un climat extremement chaud, auquel je ne suis pas accoutume, je fais un veritable, " salto mortale, " et voila pourquoi je me fais bien payer, parce qu il me semble, que je ne m'en retournerai plus ; je succomberai a la chaleur.

Ma pluie artificielle s'etend ordinairement 100 lieues en long et en large, et quelquefois meme d'avantage ; en cas de besoin il faliait transporter mon atelier d'un endroit a l'autre ; je suis capable, au bout de quelques jours d'abolir la secheresse dans tout le pays ; naturellement, si je ne suis pas attaque par quelque maladies, qui entraine, ou bien, qui cause une chaleur dans la tete ; le procede, qui amene la pluie artificielle, est fort dangereux pour moi, car alors je suis menace par la foudre.

Grande stupidite est, d'ajouter foi a tout ce qu'on dit, mais le meme degre de stupidite est, de ne rien croire.

En ete en Galicie, et au voisinage nous avons une abondance de pluie, au printemps aussi, et la suite en est, qu'en Russie, en Valachie, Bessarabie, et meme dans les Indes, il y a une secheresse sans pareil. Vous seriez etonne, si je vous raconterais tout ce que je sais, a ce point, et ce que j'ai eprouve depuis 14 annees dans cette direction, mais le proverb dis : si tacuisses, filosofus mansisses."

Recevez l' assurance de ma haute consideration.

MARCELLIN KOZIEROWSKI

Prive a Swirz, pres Bobeka, en Galicie, Autriche, Europe.

Veuillez me pardonner, si ce placet n'est pas assez correct ; c'est la hate, qui en est la cause ; j'aurais bien voulu transcrire la chose, mais je n'ai pas beaucoup de temps a perdre—je veux expedier ce placet encore aujourd 'hui—maintenant je suis deconcerte, car il est survenu un mauvais presage—je viens de faire le rubrum par megarde dans un endroit mal choisie ; je parie cent guinees que le resultat de tout cette ecriture sera nul. je ne m'en promets rien plus, je le repete ; mauvais presage !

ART, MUSIC AND DRAMA.

NEW PLAYS IN LONDON.

MUSICAL NOTES.

THE GOUPIL GALLERY.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

SPECIAL interest attaches to Mr. Benson's revival of "Richard II." at the Lyceum, inasmuch as nearly fifty years have elapsed since the piece was produced at a West End theatre for the purposes of a lengthy run. In 1857 Charles Kean brought his famous management of the Princess's to a termination with its production, but the event is a little too remote to be within the personal knowledge of many playgoers of the present generation. It would be unjust to demand from Mr. Benson, compelled as he is to crowd so much into so limited a space, a production on a scale equal to that which might fairly be expected from Sir Henry Irving. Enough that he accomplishes his task with a welcome appreciation of its responsibilities, and in a manner with which only the hypercritical could find any great fault. The play has been severely cut, although precisely upon what principle it is not easy to say. The student—to give only one example—will certainly find it difficult to condone the sacrifice of the equisite scenes between Bolingbroke and the Duchess of York in the last act. Other familiar passages have also disappeared, much to the detriment of the beauty of the text. Loss of one kind or another is doubtless inevitable, however, in order to bring the drama within the three hours' traffic of the stage. Of the general performance it is possible to speak in terms of distinct if not unqualified praise. In the title-part Mr. Benson displays an earnestness and intelligence which would prove more fruitful of results could he overcome his mannerisms of diction and carriage. His rendering, notwithstanding, possesses excellent qualities. Mr. Frank Rodney, although a trifle lacking in authority, gives a carefully executed portrait of Bolingbroke, and so good is Mr. Oscar Asche as Mowbray, that one cannot but regret his early disappearance from the piece. Mr. Alfred Brydone, Mr. H. R. Hignett, and Mr. G R. Weir, all do admirable work, and a special word of commendation is due to Mr. Arthur Whitby for his impressive performance as the Bishop of Carlisle. As the Queen, Miss Lily Brayton showed that she is an actress of genuine talent, gifted with a quick sensibility and a fine sense of pathos. In short, Mr. Benson is entitled to our gratitude for reviving in adequate fashion a play that is so rarely seen upon the stage.

To start at a West End theatre a season which cannot under any circumstances be extended beyond two weeks seems rather a daring experiment. This however, is the measure just determined upon in connection with the Shaftesbury. The promoters of the enterprise have, indeed, no other alternative open to them, inasmuch as they have only been able to secure the fag-end of Mr. De Wolf Hopper's lease of that house, which is wanted by Mr. George Lederer for his new production due there on Saturday, April 7. The piece in which they are interested, a modern drama in four acts, was originally called "Found Guilty," a title ultimately discarded for "Society's Verdict," which in its turn will not improbably be altered to another of a more striking character. The author prefers to be known merely by the initials "X. L." He has, however, already done a good deal of work alike as novelist and playwright. His first novel was published some years ago by Blackwood, and since then he has produced other volumes of fiction, including "Little Hand and Muckle Gold," "A Kiss of Judas," "The Luck of the Devil," and finally, "The Limb," a lengthy work dealing with Russian life, which succeeded in extorting flattering encomiums from such varied critics as Mr. Gladstone, Lord Rosebery, and Dean Farrar. It may be remembered also that some time ago Madame Sarah Bernhardt offered "X. L." a commission to write a four-act romantic play specially for her. In view of these facts, considerable interest is attached to the production next Monday week of "Society's Verdict" at the Shaftesbury. For the leading part the valuable assistance of Mr. Henry Neville has been secured, while also included in the cast are Messrs. Luigi Lablache, William Devereux, Cecil M. Yorke, W. R. Staveley, Edward O'Neill, Mrs. Boucicault, Miss Iona Robertson, and Miss Granville.

On Saturday, April 7, the Shaftesbury again passes into the possession of Mr. George Lederer, and becomes once more the home of musical comedy. Having achieved so extraordinary a success with "The Belle of New York," it is hardly surprising that Mr. Lederer should have returned to America for a successor to that bright and amusing piece. If in "The Night Owls" he has found one of equal attractions, neither he nor the public will have any grounds for complaint. "The Night Owls," as the title suggests, embodies the idea of a number of young fellows who determine to see life by gas, or perhaps it might be more appropriately said by electric light, and whose ambition it is to paint the town a vivid and unmistakable colour. The author of the comedy is Mr. Harry B. Smith, a prolific writer, who has supplied Mr. Reginald de Koven in particular with a large number of successful librettos, and the composer Mr. Ludwig Englander, whose name is perhaps a trifle less familiar to the public in Miss Mabel Gillman, who heads the company, we are promised an exceptionally gifted actress and dancer.

It is a fact too self-evident to require insisting on that Miss Clo Graves possesses many of the qualifications necessary to make a successful play-wright. She has wit, invention, and a certain sense of character; and from the exercise of such gifts favourable results might well be expected. Unfortunately she seems not yet to have acquired the art of putting them to serviceable use on the stage. In the case of "The Bishop's Eye," withdrawn only the other day after a brief run at the Vaudeville, Miss Graves started with a promising idea that, skilfully developed, might have ensured prolonged success to the piece. Unluckily the idea somehow got lost amid a crowd of superfluous incidents, and the farce consequently came to an unsatisfactory termination. The faults apparent in "The Bishop's Eye" are no less manifest in "Nurse," Miss Graves new farce produced on Saturday evening at the Globe. Once more the writer starts with the germ of an amusing piece. But before long the threads of the story appear to slip through her fingers, away go all sense of proportion and all attempts after coherence characters dash in and out through convenient doors and windows, up fire-escapes, down ladders leading from the roof, and, when it last these expedients have been exhausted, a kitchen-lift is requisitioned in order to provide a new means of ingress or egress. The worst, however, that can be said of such devices is perhaps that they are completely out-of-date and old-fashioned. Miss Graves has as good a title, should she desire to insist upon it, to employ them as any French or English dramatist of twenty years ago. But it is altogether different matter when she fails to supply a story of sufficient interest to eke out even two moderate acts, and when it is found that her fable tenuous as it lacks, the needful elements of clear exposition, and of plausibility. All this is bad enough, but worse remains behind Miss Graves seemingly labours under the belief that in order to ensure the success of a modern farce it is necessary to introduce dialogue of a kind that is best undescribed. How entirely mistaken such an impression is the emphatic protest uttered by a section of Saturday night's audience has probably convinced her by this time. It is sincerely to be hoped that Miss Graves will take the lesson to heart, and that for the future she will refrain from reproduction of work what she foolishly imagines to be the ring in her conversational tone of a men's smoking-room. Mr. Richard Lambart, in short, if he is to prosper in his management of the Globe Theatre will have to offer more wholesome and more attractive fare than he has provided in "Nurse?" In the title-part Miss Lottie Venne plays with a pleasantly opulent sense of humour and comedy, while as the hero Mr. Sydney Brough, if brilliant and effective acting could have made the success of the piece, would certainly have brought it to a happy conclusion. His buoyancy and lightness of touch carried everything before them. Two incidental characters were admirably handled by Mr. Mark Kinghorne and Mr. William Cheeseman, but for the rest there is little to be said. In front of "Nurse!" was performed a one-act play named "A Broken Halo," by Mr. Charles Thursby, in which a story, not entirely without powerful possibilities, is set forth in pretentiously commonplace dialogue. Its production, at any rate, served to afford Mr. Oswald Yorke and Miss Beverley Sitgreaves, both extremely clever young artists, an opportunity for the exhibition of some really forcible acting.

"Florodora" still sheds its perfume upon a gratified public, and seems, indeed, destined to be the reigning theatrical scent during the present season. Mr. Owen Hall's lively piece shows at any rate no indication of diminishing favour; rather does it appear to grow in estimation with the progress of time. For this circumstance Mr. Leslie Stuart's fluent and melodious score is to a considerable extent responsible; nor must the efforts of an excellent company be left out of sight in the general reckoning. To that company Miss Ada Reeve returned on Monday night to take up her original part of Lady Holyrood, and in so doing drew down upon herself a demonstration of the friendliest description. Absence has in no way served to dull the edge of Miss Reeve's vivacity, or to rob her of any of her sprightliness; as a matter of fact, her performance is as bright and fascinating as ever, and more than that it would be impossible to desire. Nothing more amusing than Mr. Willie Edouin's impersonation of Professor Tweedlepunch, the eminent professor of phrenology, from the Royal Aquarium, London, has been seen for many a day, while Miss Kate Cutler continues to charm everyone by her bewitching manner in the character of Angela Gilfain. One or two changes have recently been made in the cast, Mr. Sydney Barraclough now appearing as Frank Abercord, and Mr. Louis Bradfield as Arthur Donegal. On Monday also several new and effective numbers were introduced to the evident satisfaction of the large and enthusiastic audience.

Comparatively few of those who were present at the performance of Bach's Mass in B minor at Queen's Hall on Tuesday were perhaps aware that this closed the work of the present Bach Choir. It has fulfilled its task, and has done it well. Formed in 1876 by Jenny Lind and others to give the first performance in London (Sterndale Bennett was held of the old Bach Society, and in 1860 directed the first eleven movements) of the Mass, it has in twenty-four years organized sixty-one concerts, twenty-four of which have consisted entirely of Bach's compositions. But the fact has now been recognised by the Choir itself that, unlike old port, the human voice does not improve with age, and that after nearly a quarter of a century of useful work a revision of the choral force is necessary. To call upon those who have grown grey in the service to submit to a fresh test of their voices is not a gracious task; but it must either be undertaken, or the alternative of disbandment, adopted under similar circumstance by Henry Leslie's choir, must be faced. Accordingly, the Choir will be reconstructed, and the more thoroughly this is effected the greater likelihood has the new choir of a successful career. The same guarantors will, we believe, continue, and Dr. Stanford will remain conductor; but as time will be necessary to rehearse and otherwise prepare the new choir, it will not be heard in public till next year.

By the way, speaking of "Der Ring des Nibelungen," a new terror seems to be in store for stage managers. Mr. Henderson, of the New York "Times," who is a yachtsman, has been criticising the sailing of the Wagnerian craft under Mr. Grau. He says: In "Gotterdammerung" the flat-bottomed, scowended craft in which Gunther brought home his unwilling bride was a miracle of marine architecture. She was jib and lug rigged, with a lug sail which did not extend on the foot half way to the gaff, and with a jib traingle quite as large in area as the lug. This remarkable craft arrived at the private landing of Gunther with her jib stowed, her lug lowered half way, and proceeding gravely stern foremost! A sailor critic would also doubtless have much to say concerning the erratic conduct of the Flying Dutchman, to say nothing of Lohengrin's miracle of sailing from Spain to the Scheldt in a glorified oyster shell, and the marvellous manner in which the Cornishmen walk across the sea, without the help of small boats, to welcome Isolde on board the ship which Tristan commands.

Mr. F. G. Edwards has prepared for the coming (April) issue of the "Musical Time" an historical article upon "Rule Britannia," which promises to be interesting at the present time. Whether the original words were by Mallet, or, as is more probably the case, by Thomson, will perhaps never be known. But the various versions of the hymn which Mr. Edwards has collected will be full of interest. For "Rule Britannia" has played many parts. Originally a Hanoverian song, it was also adopted by the Jacobites.

Rise Britannia! Britannia rise and fight!
Restore your injured monarch's right.

Also it may not so generally be known that "Rule Britannia" has figured as a hymn, adapted by Rowland Hill for the London Missionary Society, This hymn, "When Jesus first at Heaven's Command" written about 1797, created, it is said, an enormous sensation when sung after Rowland Hills sermon to the Volunteers, preached at Surrey Chapel in 1803, the men joining in the chorus, "Hail Immanuel." Mr. F, G. Edwards, by the way, five and twenty years ago, was organist of the Surrey Chapel.

It was a happy idea to combine in an exhibition works of different nationalities, all with more or less a common motive. These forty-one pictures, some oils, some water-colours, which belong to a school which we may call Barbizon, Glasgow, or modern Dutch, as we may wish. Constable suggested it to the French, and the Barbizon painters to the Scotch, and the Dutch seem always to have had it. In the Goupil Gallery we may see them all, and no one is out of key with his surroundings. Diaz holds a centre, with Mr. Peppercorn opposite. It is a fine Diaz, No. 14, one of his forest glades, rich in colour, juicy, the colour falling from a full brush, and with that appreciation of mass which is the painter's strong point. The Peppercorn, No. 33, has that solemnity and mystery which makes his work so pleasant, not merely to look at but to study. Two little works of mauve, Nos. 1 and 9 are very true in colour, and in their open-air effect. A Church Interir, by Bosboom, is broad in effect, the detail subordinated, but given. Daubigny's view on the Oise is very true to Nature, distance well suggested, and the distances well observed; and by the same painter, No. 19, there is a woodland scene, very rich in colour, all the shades of green so subtly graduated and so true to the varied foliages. But we have passed over the gem of the collection, a little Corot, No. 15, painted in that delightful key of grey that is almost green, and green that is almost grey, the figures surrounded with atmosphere, not figures, but, as it were, part of the landscape, and the background of the picture, the little view of the fishing village, made up of air and distance. Amongst these works Mr. Swan's "Serval and Tortoise." No. 21, takes its place easily, the feeling for colour and the gift of suggesting the wrappage of atmosphere giving the points in common to both. We have Mr. Whistler here in his variety, if not in his strength. His arrangement in green and gold might be some Japanese panel, from its colour no less than from its obviously borrowed subject, but the "Head of a Young Girl," No. 27, is more characteristic of the painter, of his suggestiveness, of his mastery of light and shade, and of his reposeful colour.

MORE RAIN IN INDIA.

On Monday Darjeeling was visited by a violent thunderstorm, during which there was a heavy fall of hail. A great deal of glass was damaged, and there was also heavy rain.

For the third night in succession Calcutta was visited by a thunderstorm on Monday, heavy rain falling.

Rain has been falling in Bangalore and Mysore district, in many instances being accompanied by thunder and lightning.

There was slight rain at Ahmedabad and Valwa Relief Camp on Monday night, and hail fell for a few minutes.

The weather at Baramulla is phenomenally cold. Heavy falls of snow have taken place.

To the Man in the Street writes the "Outlook" the personality of Mr. Spenser Wilkinson, the genial expertin pessimism, is unknown. In his forty-eight year, he is tall with an erect figure, a long black beard, and hair gradually receding from a furrowed forehead. His face is impressive and his manner carries weight. There is not the slightest question of his great grasp of military and naval matters; but he views dangers through a magnifying glass. He was in the Volunteers until he married the daughter of Sir Joseph Crowe, and is as kindly a dramatic critic as he is unflinchingly severe on all strategical and defensive errors.

THE FAMINE.

DESPATCH OF REFUGEES TO THANA.

FOR some months a large body of famine refugees from Kathiawar have been encamped in the City of Bombay. The police have sent away to other places several big batches, but others came in almost as fast as the earlier arrivals were removed until there were nearly 8,000 of them dispersed throughout the city. For over four months Mr. Ruttonsey Moolji, a wealthy Bhatia merchant, of the firm of Ruttonsey Denso & Co., with the assistance of his friends had been daily feeding 2,000 of these poor people. But with the increase in their numbers, Mr. Ruttonsey Moolji, considering the lack of accommodation for them and in view of the unhealthy state of the city, applied to Government to have the unfortunate people removed to a more suitable place. Government decided to send them to Thana, and, as stated yesterday, they were despatched on Monday by six special trains. In all over 7,000 persons were sent away, and it is also intended to convey to Thana all other famine immigrants entering the city. This step, besides affording relief to the distressed people, ought to have a material effect upon the health of Bombay. At Thana the famine-stricken folk are being accommodated in jowli sheds erected by the Government on an extensive piece of open ground about three miles away from the station. Work is to be provided for them in the construction of a tank and the making of a road. Those unable to work, such as women, children and infirm persons will be fed twice daily out of funds raised by Mr. Ruttonsey Moolji, to which Native and European gentlemen have subscribed. A sum of Rs. 7,000 has already been subscribed for this purpose and Mr. Ruttonsey Moolji has guaranteed to feed at least 1,000 persons twice a day. It is expected that the subscription will be increased and it is probable that the number of the refugees to be fed by this private philanthropy will exceed the thousand guaranteed.

RELIEF WORKS AT DAMAUN.

For some time, notwithstanding that plague has not yet disappeared from Damaun and the people have not returned from mandwas to their houses, emigrants from Pardi taluka, Dharampur State, Marwad, Kathiawar and other places have been pouring into Lower Damaun in large numbers in search of labour and food. Some of them have even parted with their children, who are baptized and being reared up by Christians. In order to employ these unfortunate outsiders whose famishing appearance and semi-nudity have excited the sympathy of the wealthy citizens, a number of works have been opened. These include deepening and widening of the tank in Katheria at the desire of Mrs. Sorabji Maneckji Damaunwalla, where about a hundred males and females are employed and are paid by results in cash; building warehouses and constructing roads in Bhimpore village by the proprietor Mr. Musaji Haji Ahmed, where about a couple of hundred males and females are employed and are paid by day in grain and cash. Also cleansing, deepening and repairing the tank near Shanker's temple, which was built some years ago by the late Shet Candass Narrondass of Bombay, and for the mantaining of which a trust has been created, setting apart a large sum, by Mr. Diogenes Mascarenhas as the proprietor of the village of Lower Damaun where the tank is situate, over a hundred persons are employed here and are paid by day in rice and nagli. Mr. Diogenes Mascarenhas is constructing a bridge at the village of Ambawady in Upper Damaun where persons who want work and will receive wages in grain, are employed. Mr. Diogenes Mascarenhas is also deepening, widening and repairing the tank at the village of Vankad, in Lower Damaun. The ancient temple of Shunker, known as Bridbhanjan temple is being reconstructed at the cost of the charitable Hindus of Damaun and Bombay under the supervision of the managers Mr. Krishnarao Tatia, interpreter and translator of the District Court, and the philanthropist, Mr. Raghunath Moorar. A number of carpenters and bricklayers invited from distant places and labourers are employed and are paid by day and in cash. Those who are unable to work owing to old age, infirmity or tender age are provided with kanji daily in a spacious mandap, specially erected opposite Mr. Damaunwala's garden, by the generosity of Mrs. Sorabji Maneckji Damaunwala. The number of the recipients of the Damaunwala kanji charity, is now between 225 to 250 and is likely to increase from day to day until the fall of the rains.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE TOWARDS INDIA.

THE "Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette" writes :—It would seem that the Armenian gossips of Meshed were not far wrong when they sent word to Teheran that trainloads of Russian troops were being quietly conveyed to the railhead at KushkPost. Lord George Hamilton has admitted in the House of Commons that "information from various quarters indicates an increase in the number of Russian troops in Central Asia. The statement is in somewhat glaring contrast with the recent semi-official declaration that nothing was known in Calcutta of the concentration of Russian troops on the Afghan frontier. If that declaration was true it formed a needless exposure of the shortcomings of the Intelligence Department; if it was a diplomatic untruth it might well have remained unsaid. But Calcutta, in common with the rest of the world, has no longer any excuse for pleading ignorance of Russian military activity in Central Asia. It remains to consider what this activity portends, and how far, if at all, it may be construed as a menace to India and to Great Britain. Clearly the position is regarded as containing elements of gravity. . . . .

No dispassionate student of the various phases of Russia's slow absorption of Central Asia can believe that she has willingly arrived at the stage of finality in her advance. From time to time she has swallowed huge slices of Transcaspia; the process of digestion has not been unduly hastened; but its completion has each time been the signal for a fresh move forward. Twelve years have passed since last she added to her already enormous area of territory beyond the Caspian. In the interval she has not been idle. A branch of her railway has been carried to the head of the Kushk valley, and her troops are now massed within half-a-dozen marches of Herat. The railway was completed a year ago The troops were only concentrated within the last few weeks. Russia does not build railways aimlessly, nor does she maintain considerable bodies of troops at frontier posts without set purpose. The reasonable inference is that in strengthening her position at Kushk she contemplates the possibility of seizing Herat. She will only be restrained from resorting to force so long as the immediate and potential opposition to her advance remains tolerably strong. The Ameer alone cannot save Herat from falling into her clutches. It is understood that he maintains in the city a garrison of 7,000 men and seventy-two guns. The total strength of his whole army is not much more than 50,000 men. General Dukhofsky some time ago had 60,000 Russian troops disposed along the Transcaspian line, and this number has been recently increased. At his back are the vast resources of Russia. If he were to advance, and had to meet the Afghans alone, the mud walls of Herat would crumble before his guns as speedily as the battlements of Jericho collapsed at the blast of Joshua's trumpets. But behind the Ameer there is great Britain, and Lord George Hamilton has once again pledged the British Government to assist the ruler of Afghanistan if Russia crosses the border. . . . . Russia has again received an explicit warning, but it contained no intimation of which she was not previously cognisant. Why, then, has she chosen to encourage the suggestion that she is again menacing Herat, when she is perfectly aware that Great Britain is to all intents and purposes pledged to make a Russian occupation of that city a "casus belli"? The readiest explanation is doubtless found in the South African war. The bulk of the British Army is locked up at the Cape in the prosecution of a struggle which recently bade fair to be bloody and prolonged. The St. Petersburg ministry may have thought that Great Britain would be too engrossed in the subjugation of the Boers to remember its promises to Abdur Rahman, or to resent the seizure of the ancient "Pearl of the World." In that case, Lord George Hamilton's declaration will serve to show that Great Britain is conscious that its Empire does not consist of South Africa alone. But it is not, after all, very probable that Russia has any real intention of advancing upon Herat at once. The true explanation of her concentration of troops at Kushk can more conceivably be found in other directions. The hypothesis we suggest is that she is simply holding herself prepared at all points to strike when the Ameer dies. . . . . At his demise, the British Government will be placed in a perplexing position. We have practically pledged ourselves to maintain him on his throne, but we have not bound ourselves to preserve his dynasty. It is tolerably certain that when he disappears his kingdom will be plunged into internecine strife. The factions supporting the rival claims of his sons Habibulla and Nasrulla will doubtless meet in conflict. There is a third claimant in the background, who is too often forgotten when the future of Afghanistan is considered. Only eleven years ago Ishak Khan raised a formidable revolt against the Ameer in Afghan Turkestan. He was defeated, and fled to Russian territory, where, with his son, Mahomed Ismail Khan, he remains a refugee. . . . . Russia knows the proverbial indecision of British Governments when they are not driven to fulfil binding pledges; and she possibly counts upon the prospect of our hesitation when the moment for irrevocable decision arrives. While we hesitate, Russia generally strikes; and her desire to be ready to act quickly probably provides the main reason for her significant increase in the Kushk garrison.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST FINANCES.

THE following note was laid before the Port Trust yesterday afternoon by Mr. Burke, the chairman. It contains information which shows that the results are very satisfactory, and it is of interest having the information so quickly following the close of the official year :—

REVENUE COLLECTIONS FOR THE OFFICAL YEAR 1899-1900.

FIGURES IN EVEN THOUSANDS.

The figures in the following statement of the collections for the year 1899-1900 show the receipts exclusive of the Interest and Miscellaneous and Pilotage Accounts. The revenue under the head of Interest and Miscellaneous is not derived from the trade, and the receipts from the Pilotage Account are kept entirely separate from the General Revenues under the Port Trust Act.

	Budget Estimate for 1899-1900.	Current Financial Year, 1899-1900. Month of March 1900.	Current Financial Year, 1899-1900. Two to months from 1st April 1899.	Last Financial Year, 1898-1899. Month of March 1899.	Last Financial Year, 1898-1899. Twelve months from 1st April 1898.
BUNDERS AND LAND.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sassoon Dock to Apollo Bunder ..	213490	13689	196487	23003	233718
Town Bunder to Mody Bay	260460	21760	266207	1033	214385
Elphinstone Estate..	844300	98315	93398	70730	50314
Mazagon Bunder to Frere Reclamation	826150	33351	313105	2672	320553
Esmail Hubib to Chowpatty Bunder	29000	2578	25898	2723	26295
Warehouse	217000	21383	235573	18573	263914
Miscellaneous Revenue.....	63750	2291	62732	230	55921
Total.....	1951750	196887	2010100	155092	1995303
Wet Docks	2427050	303863	2671527	290434	2603303
Merewether Dry Dock	142000	29311	13393	15427	139703
Port Dues, &c.	182000	16.9	157962	11097	183301
Total.....	4702750	550.6	5033324	472030	4921612
Add— Other items	52250	887	49215	491	48875
Total.....	4755000	551856	5083038	472514	4970187

2. The receipts during the year have amounted to Rs. 50,83.000 as compared with the Budget Estimates of Rs

BUILDING FINES IN SALSETTE AND THANA.

The following correspondence is send to us for publication :—

Bombay, April 10.

To the Honorable Mr. J. W. P. Muir Mackenzie, M.R.A.C., I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Bombay.

Sir,—1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1264 of 1900, dated 23rd February last in reply to the memorial submitted by me and others under date 28th November last.

2. I note what Government are pleased to state, viz., that orders have been issued whereby in the localities mentioned in the memorial building fines will be abolished and special assessment levied proportioned strictly to the market value of the land it may be proposed to appropriate to building purposes. I and my co-signatories are also gratified to note that His Excellency the Governor in Council believes that these orders are such as "will give satisfaction" to all reasonable claims of those the Memorialists represent. I am to convey to Government the thanks of those I represent for the promised relief and the intentions of Government towards them.

3. On the 5th March last, however, I had the honour to receive from the Collector of Thana a communication No. 154 of 1900 in answer to a certain application I had made to him before the date of the memorial in regard to the building fines as they are applied in the vicinity of Bandora, and I and my co-signatories are concerned to find it stated in this communication that "Government have sanctioned an amendment of the present system of building fines and assessment and the application of certain new rules under which when land is appropriated to a non-agricultural purposes, the additional rental to be demanded will befour per cent. upon the market value of the land which will be determine separately in each case," and that the new rules further authorise the Collector to take in lieu of the rental, a premium equal to 25 years' purchase of the whole or of any portion of the rental thus demanded. A copy of the said communication is hereto appended.

4. This last communication following upon what was distinctly held out by Government as a certain measure of relief in regard to building fines has, I respectfully bring it to the notice of Government caused and is causing no little surprise and disappointment. Bearing in mind, however, the terms of your communication of 22nd February last, and the hope of relief and satisfaction therein graciously held out, I and my co-signatories feel warranted in supposing for the present, that neither the Collector of Thana nor Government will recognise in the proposal formulated by the former, a step in the direction of relief from but rather of aggravation of the burdens from which the Memorialists prayed to be relieved. The Memorialists make this statement with the fullest sence of responsibility for the same, and without attempting any mere abstract arguments on the question, they now beg respectfully to put a concrete case to show how far from amounting to any relief is the proposal for the imposition now contemplated by the Collector. At the present time, agricultural land at Santa Cruz is selling at about Rs. 1-8 per square yard. The existing building fine of Rs. 1,500 per acre of such land obtaining at Santa Cruz amounts to something like 5 annas per square yard. It was this fine from which the Memorialists petitioned to be relieved wholly or in part, and it was this relief which Government have been pleased to say they are prepared to grant. Now what is the proposal of the Collector of Thana? It isthat, for land appropriated to a non-agricultural purpose at Santa Cruz, Government would now take in lieu of the existing building fine, a payment of 4 per cent. on the market value of the land, or 25 times this payment in the lump. In other words, in lieu of annas 5, the existing limit of the building fine, a purchaser of land for building purposes is now to be called upon to pay not the existing fine of 5 annas per yard, but an uniform annual charge of 4 per cent. on the full market price of the land or 25 times such charge once for all; in other words, the market price of the land over again. For it must be remembered that the purchaser of land for building purposes has in the first place to pay the market price to the occupant vendor, so that in the result he will have, under the new rule, to pay market value of the land he [illegible] to appropriate for building, twice; once to the vendor and again to Government. And the payment to Government will be for in excess of the existing maximum fine of five annas per square yard, such excess being represented by the entire difference between Rs. 1 1-2 and 5 annas per each yard of land.

5. The Memorialists do not overlook the fact that the purchaser has the option instead of paying up once for all the full market value, at 25 years purchase, to pay only what would be the interest on his capital sum; but this circumstance cannot, it is humbly submitted, make any difference to the purchaser so far as the money result is concerned. And if a present demand of the full market value could not be regarded as a measure of relief such as the Memorialists prayed for and Government seem prepared to grant, neither can the demand for 4 per cent. upon it be so regarded. Commercially and economically, the demand for capital or in the alternative, for interest upon it, would be the same. Were the proposed measure adopted, a holding of the purchaser in the suburbs of Bombay would have cost him full twice as much as he would have had to pay elsewhere. He would have paid first his vendor and then Government over again the full market value of the same piece of land.

6. I respectfully submit it to the judgment of Government whether this proposed alteration in the system of payment can be regarded in any manner as a change in the interest of the people and not purely in the interest of Government revenue. So apparent is the misapprehension of the Collector of Thana as regards the intention and wishes of Government as indicated in your communication under notice that I have only to advert to it in the concrete shape above given to entitle the Memorialists to a reconsideration of the question on the part of the Collector; and I now respectfully beg to submit to Government the desirability of their deciding on the specific mode of relief they are prepared to grant and to issue explicit instructions on the subject.

7. In addition to the main question under consideration, there is yet another though minor question to which the Collector's communication above referred to appears likely to give rise, viz., the expression used by the Colleotor in reference to land to be charged for as land proposed to be appropriated to "non agricultural purpose," whereas the expression used by Government in your letter under notice is "building purpose." Evidently therefore, more is intended here than "building purpose," and it would be quite possible under the language employed to claim the prescribed payment to Government in respect not only of land actually taken up in the building but also of land otherwise used such as for a garden or a compound for the building. Indeed, the entire holding may not inaptly be sought to be included in the expression, the only test of exclusion being that any part of the holding is still used for actual agricultural purposes, that is to say for the usual 'rice sowing' purpose. If this surmise is correct, then it would follow the entire holding would be charged for in favour of Government with the proposed imposition, and thus, there would have to be a payment over again to Government of the whole market value paid to the vendor.

8. To complete the illusoriness of the concession held out, it need only be added that the old agricultural assessment payable on the land is not to be given up but is to be continued, for, the letter of the Collector referred to speaks of the new levy as being in addition to the assessment.

9. Under these circumstances I on behalf of myself and my co-signatories and the entire body of those we represent beg most earnestly that Government will be pleased to decide on some more tangible and real concession being made and indicate in a manner not to be mistaken the nature and extent of such concession.—I have, &c.,

J. N. TATA.

No. 154 of 1900.

From E. Lawrence, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Thana Camp, Umbargaon.

5th March, 1900.

To J. N. Tata, Esq.,

Sir,—In reply to your application, dated 25th July, 1899, I have the honour to inform you that Government have sanctioned an amendment of the present system of building fines and assessment and the application of certain rules under which whenland is appropriated to a non-agricultural purpose the additional rental to be demanded will be four per cent. upon the market value of the land which will be determined separately in each case.

2. The new rules further authorise the Collector to take in lieu of the rental at the option of the occupant a premium equal to 25 years purchase of the whole or any portion of the rental thus demanded.

3. The occupant will have to execute an agreement in respect of the land thus appropriated for non-agricultural purposes in such forms as will be settled hereafter.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, (Sd.) E LAWRENCE, Collector.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whetner arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere. It is 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co's., STORES," Bombay.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION CEREMONY AT THE INDORE ENGLISH MADRESSA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—The annual prize-distribution at this Madress a took place on Saturday, the 7th instant. There were present:—The Prince, the Resident Col. Jennings, Mrs. Jennings, the Director of State Education, Mrs. Cholmondeley, the Prime Minister, R. B. Bedarkar, Bakshisaheb, Guptesahsb, Kesharrao Gopal, Foreign Minister, the Fadlis, then State Surgeon, the Judicial, the Military and the General Secretaries and all other officers of the State. The proceedings opened on the arrival of Col. and Mrs. Jennings. Songs of welcome were sung in Marathi.

Principal Cholmondeley said that last year there were 434 boys on the school roll, the daily average of attendance being 350, a fact which proved how popular the school was growing. As to the efficiency of the teaching staff, the only test being the results of the entrance examination of the Calcutta University, he was glad to say that last year the school sent up 27 boys for this examination, of whom 21 passed, 8 or more than a third getting a first class, 9 getting a second class and only 4 less than a fifth passing with the normal or third class honors. He referred to the want of accommodation of the growing numbers in the school and to the want of a drawing and technical or science teacher. He felt sure that the Resident himself being present to hear his grumbles would lend a helping hand to their being satisfied. He knew that their wants would have to be shelved for the present owing to the additional heavy expenditure and press of duties due to famine, but he was determined to take them up in winter and gave fair notice to the officials then present that he would allow them no peace till the wants of the school were satisfied. A scene from Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer' was then performed. This was followed by the King's speech from Shakespeare's King Henry V. This was succeeded by a Sanskrit dialogue and lastly by an English dialogue "The King and the Miller." The king in the last dialogue carried off the first honors of the day.

Mr. Cholmondeley thanked the Prince, Mrs. and Col. Jennings, and the State officers present on behalf of the school for their kind interest in the school and its doings.

Col. Jennings then thanked the Director and the teachers on behalf of Mrs. Jennings and himself and added that he had noted down the wants of the school and would be glad to see them satisfied. He felt sure the officers of the State would pay due regard to them.

R. B. Bedarker expressed thanks on behalf of the council members and officers of the State to the Prince, the Resident and Mrs. Jennings and the school. He said there was a lot of improvement in the school but he was sorry to see a lack of discipline. He had the misfortune to agree with his friend Principal Selby of Poona, who saw and pointed out that the present students were badly wanting in manners. He also was sorry to see a lack of female education here; without which he said no people could ever reach the goal of civilization. If they had B. As and M. B. s, and L. L. B.s coupled with wives, who would not spell even their own or their husband's names how could they at all advance in civilization. He hoped that more attention would be paid to female education in days to come. He thanked Colonel and Mrs. Jennings for their interest in the State education and said that the interest of H. H. the Maharaja was manifest in the presence of the Prince, whom also he thanked on behalf of all the State officers present.

Prizes were then distributed to the successful students by the young Prince.

The Prince, Mrs. and Colonel Jennings were then garlanded and pan-supari, attar, gulab being distributed among those present the proceedings came to an end.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	10	0	12
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	35	7	53
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	29	5	46
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	8	4	23
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	29	12	69
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	10	6	29
G Mahim and Worlee	4	12	45
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	51	72
Total	125	97	349
Total plague deaths to date	71,622	61,456	
Same date last year	119	95	230
Small-pox	5	18	
Cholera	4	2	

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 2,397 as against 2,463 during the previous week. Of the total number 698 died from plague and 111 from small-pox, an increase of 15 in the former and a decrease of 9 in the latter. The total number of deaths during the corresponding week of last year was 1,696, while that of deaths recorded from plague was 644.

BANDORA.

THERE were 7 cases and 6 deaths from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on the 9th instant.

KARACHI.

The plague continues to increase and there has been an alarming rise in the number of fresh attacks during the past three days. On Wednesday there were 58 cases and 45 deaths, yesterday 73 cases and 44 deaths, and to-day as many as 84 cases and 57 deaths, bringing the totals to date from the 1st January last to 1,135 cases and 818 deaths. Cases continue to occur in almost every quarter of the town. The Napier quarter is very badly infected, a number of cases being reported daily from this quarter. Yesterday there were 14 cases and 8 deaths in this quarter. Runchore returned 9 cases and 7 deaths. Lyari 6 cases and 4 deaths; Trans-Lyari camps (west and east) together recorded a total of 25 cases and 17 deaths. Those who have been forced to betake themselves to encampments near Shershah village on the other side of the Lyari complain of the bad state of the kutcha road leading from the wool-washing godowns through the bed of the river to their different camps. It is said that in removing earth and sand persons have made large excavations and hollows, even cutting up and encroaching on the road in several places. The road has thus been made narrow and dangerous in part of it, and there is every likelihood of persons slipping into the hollows and injuring themselves. We are informed that a representation has been made to the Engineer and secretary of the Municipality by the members of the Brahmin community living at Shershah, but no steps have as yet been taken to fill up the hollows or to prohibit people from making fresh excavations near the road leading to the various camps.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 10TH OF APRIL, 1900.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased over the whole country, the rise being very rapid in the North Punjab and brisk to rapid in some other places. Readings are highest in the north and lowest in the south. Gradients are slight.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been strong to a gale in Upper Sind, fresh to light elsewhere.

The variations from normal of both the day and night temperatures are still very large in several places. The highest temperature in the shade was 106° at Cuddapah, and the lowest 56° at Lahore.

Humidity changes are irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Rajputana, Berar, on the Malabar Coast and in Ceylon, and at Delhi, Agra, Allahabad Jacobabad, Bhuj, Neemuch, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Surat, Bombay, Masulipatam, Bellary Cuddapah, Madras, and Coimbatore.

Rain amounting to 0·70 cents has fallen at Bangalore 0·51 at Cuddapah and 0·47 at Delhi.

Conditions continue somewhat unsettled.

G. L. TOWERS.
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 9th April, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches 29·812
Temperature of the Air	degrees 81·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·7
Dew Point	72·1
Relative humidity of Air	67·41
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	2·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 86·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·0
General Directions of wind	SSW, WNW, NW, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 148

From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co's., STORES," Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

A DECREE FOR OVER A LAKH OF RUPEES.

ESUFALI FAIZULLABHAI AND OTHERS VS. VITHALDAS RAMDAS AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiffs' claim was that the defendants might be decreed to pay to them the sum of Rs. 1,21,773-7-9 with interest from 16th February 1900, that the properties comprised in the indenture of mortgage dated 24th April 1899 is validly charged with the payment of Rs. 30,000, part of the said sum that in default of payment of the sum of Rs. 30,000 and interest, the third defendant might be foreclosed from all right of redemption; and that the properties might be sold and the proceeds applied towards payment of the sum of Rs. 30,000 with interest. The Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Dikshit and Dhunjishah appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Manker for the third defendant.

The plaintiffs, who carry on business under the name of S. Narayen and Co., said that the first and second defendants are merchants trading together under the name of Vithaldas Ramdas. Plaintiffs' firm has had monetary dealings with the defendants' firm for several years past. The accounts of the dealings had been from time to time adjusted; the last adjustment being made on the 31st December 1899, when a sum of Rs. 1,16,229-7-5 was found due by the first and second defendants to the plaintiffs. The latter endeavoured to obtain from the defendants the balance due by them, but without success. In April 1899, the plaintiffs, at the request of the defendants, agreed to forego immediate payment of the balance then due, and to advance a further sum of Rs. 10,000 on the first two defendants assigning to them a certain decree and on the third defendant executing in their favour a mortgage of certain premises, of which he was alleged to be the owner with power to convey the same, to secure the repayment of the sum of Rs. 30,000, part of the balance due to the plaintiffs and the further sum of Rs. 10,000. Accordingly, by an indenture of 24th April 1899 between the 1st and 3rd defendant and the plaintiffs, the first defendant assigned to plaintiffs the decree obtained by him in suit No. 35 of 1897 against one Sadashiv Vishwanath Dhurandhar for the sum of Rs. 69,855-7-9, &c. By the same indenture, the third defendant conveyed to plaintiffs, by way of mortgage, certain premises mentioned in the document. Default had been made by the defendants in payment of the sum of Rs. 30,000 and interest thereon; and the plaintiffs therefore brought this suit.

Mr. Manker said the suit was bad, because all the parties were not before the court.

Mr. Lang said the second defendant was a partner of the first; while the third defendant was a mortgagee of the first, so that all the parties were before the court.

After some discussion, his Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,21,773-7-9 against the first defendant, and against the third defendant for Rs. 30,000, part of the aforesaid sum with interest from 24th April 1899. In default of payment in six months, the plaintiffs to be at liberty to apply for a final decree for sale of the properties or for foreclosure. Defendants to pay the plaintiffs' costs.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE TYABJEE.)

HUNDIS DRAWN AGAINST RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

JETHMULL RAMANAND AND ANOTHER VS. THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY AND THE EAST INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

His Lordship delivered judgment in this case. The plaintiffs, who are temporarily residing at Hutras in the Aligbur District, and carry on business as merchants in Bombay, claimed to recover from the defendant companies, or one of them, two sums of Rs. 6,037-13-0 and Rs. 1,400-1-8 with interest and costs. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani and Co., were for the plaintiffs; and the Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown & Co., appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs stated that on the 16th and 19th May 1898, the second defendant sent to the plaintiffs, in Bombay two railway receipts for 1000 and 500 bags of wheat, respectively consigned from Gaziabad over the railways of the two companies, and drew hundis against such railway receipts. Plaintiffs accepted and paid the hundis in Bombay on the faith of the statements contained in the railway receipts, and afterwards presented the railway receipts to the first defendants, claiming delivery of the goods; but the letter only delivered 500 bags in respect of the receipt for 1,000 bags, and 375 bags in respect of the receipt for 500 bags. Plaintiffs produced two certificates, by which the goods agent of the company certified that 500 bags of wheat under the second receipt, were short delivered. Defendants afterwards stated that the receipts had been erroneously made out for 1,000 bags instead of 500 and for 500 bags instead of 375. Both the defendant companies had repudiated the plaintiff's claim for compensation for short delivery. Plaintiff said that according to the universal mercantile custom prevailing in India they accept and paid the hundis drawn against the goods; and they submitted that the defendants were stopped by the statements in the railway receipts from disputing the number of bags consigned to Bombay. Plaintiffs had demanded payment from the defendants who had failed to pay the same.

The B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, in their written statement, denied that there had been any loss upon their railway of any of the goods in question and said that all the goods consigned under the receipts, which were delivered to them at Delhi by the second defendant for carriage to Bombay, were duly delivered by them to the plaintiffs. The defendants said they were not liable for the loss, if any upon the railway of the defendants: that if there had been any loss, the plaintiffs were not entitled to compensation inasmuch as no notice in writing from the plaintiffs was received by the agent of defendants until after the filing of this suit a period of eleven months from the date of the railway receipts. These defendants said they were not liable for any misrepresentations which might have been made by the second defendant company of their agents.

The East India Railway Company, in their defence stated that the plaintiffs were not entitled to maintain this suit, inasmuch as no claim in respect of the alleged cause of action was presented to them as required by section 77 of Act 9 of 1890, or at all before the institution of this suit. In respect of the receipts for 1,000 bags, only 500 bags were received to those defendants; and in respect of the receipts for 500 bags, only 375 bags were received. The receipts were made out before any goods were tendered; the station staff at Ghaziabad, and in particular one Ganeshilal, the assistant goods clerk, having dishonestly colluded with the consignor so to issue receipts which in some cases were post-dated in order to enable the consignor to raise money on the receipts. Defendants said they were in no way bound by the false statements in the receipts; and that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Justice Tyabji, in giving his decision, after referring to the issues in the case, said the questions that had been raised really turned upon the construction to be placed upon sections 77 and 140 of the Railway Act. The plaintiff had served a notice upon the general Traffic Manager of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and it was said a notice had been served on his behalf on the General Traffic Manager of the East Indian Railway, by the B. B. & C. I. Railway, which, it was admitted, had been received within six months of the delivery of the goods. In regard to the East Indian Railway the contention was that the notice would have been good but for B. B. & C. I. Railway. Having alluded to the evidence given by Mr. Crommellin, and to the correspondence, his lordship came to the conclusion, having regard to Mr. Crommellin's position, and that he had to investigate complaints regarding nondelivery of goods, that a proper notice had been served upon the Railway Administration through him. His Lordship's view was that it was not the intention of the Act to throw difficulties in the way of consignees recovering claims, but to protect the Railways against state claims. Section 140 of the Act was not an exclusive section, it indicated one mode in which a notice might be served, but it did exclude other modes. Therefore as regards the B. B. & C. I. Railway he considered that it had been sufficiently served. Passing on to the case of the East Indian Railway, his Lordship, after alluding to the correspondence, that had passed between that Company and the plaintiff's solicitors did not consider the notice served upon them could be taken as having been made on behalf of B. B. and C. I. Railway. He came to the conclusion that the notice served on the General Traffic Manager of the latter Railway was sufficient. He found all the three issues in the case in favour of the plaintiffs and ordered the defendants to pay the costs.

ALL interested in the subject of military maps would do well to read the lecture delivered by Colonel Sir Thomas Holdich, R E., at the Royal United Service Institution on Wednesday. Sir Thomas was for years employed on survey work in India, and has only just retired. He is in favour of the plane table which he contends is a much more practical instrument for rough surveys than the prismatic compass of the theodolite. The work done in India under the head of survey has been stupendous; but, as the lecturer on Wednesday made clear under the Indian system large tracts of country can be properly "mapped" in the course of a few months, whereas the Ordnance Survey would take years to do the same work. It would be done more perfectly, of course, by the Ordnance Survey Staff, but that is not all that is required. Had the Indian system been in operation in South Africa our Generals and Staff Officers would not have laboured under some at least of the disadvantages which they have done—disadvantages that are not at once apparent to home critics, but which have had much to do with the failure of plans of campaign nevertheless.

THE HORSES OF RAJPUTANA, SIND AND KATHIAWAR.

A CORRESPONDENT, who is contributing a remarkably interesting series of "papers about horses" to the *Pioneer*, thus writes of the horses of Rajputana, Sind and Kathiawar:—

Though small and insignificant as a military power by the side of the neighbouring Mogul Empire in Hindustan and the Deccan, still the warrior princes of Rajasthan were always worshippers of the sword and lovers of the horse. They were a people fond of their birthplace and their home, and by nature anything but migratory. These influences favoured horse-breeding, and the feudal system which bound the clansmen to furnish so many horse and foot on the call of their chief must have contributed to the stability of the industry. But after the yoke of the Empire and been thrown off, and the Mahratta power crushed, Rajputana, though independent, fell into decadence and disorder. The country became a prey to Pindaris, Bhills and marauders of every sort; and in the general relapse the horses seem to have shared. At any rate but little trace is to be discovered of the ancient stock of this part of India. With the recovery of the country after it was taken in hand by the British Government matters improved again and in pre-Mutiny days Rajputana had once more gained a name for its horses, in so much that swarms of purchasers thronged the Pokar Fair, where some of the best trotting bullocks were also to be obtained. In spite of the dry climate of Rajputana, and the prevailing scantiness of water and forage, the horses bred in this part of the country thrive wonderfully well on their short commons, and it was on the verge of Rajputana, at the stud at Hisar, that the best bred exotics ever known in India were foaled and reared. Moving westwards to the sea-bordering districts of the Bombay Presidency the native breeds of that side of India next claim attention and first among them the famous horses of Kathiawar, at one time considered the finest in India, and particularly interesting for our purpose as none has been under such close observation by naturalists and lovers of horseflesh. Large numbers of these horses used to be seen in the days preceding the Mutiny about the Deccan and Central India, in Bundelkhund and even in the North-West Provinces. At Batesar Fair in bygone years they were always well represented.

THE KATHIAWAR HORSE

is always associated with the prevailing dun colour that was characteristic of the breed. The dun verged sometimes on to bay, mouse bay, sorrel, light chesnut or nutmeg grey, but the underlying light tint was always recognisable. The attention of Darwin was drawn to a peculiarity so marked and persistent, and in his "Animals and Plants under Domestication" the great naturalist devotes some notice to the Kathiawar breed. He points out that in hundreds of cases carefully noted the prevailing colour had been found to be dun, while almost every horse examined had the dorsal list more or less marked and the leg stripes: some had these on the shoulders as well: and a few had facial bars and tinted ears, but there were naturally great variations in these latter respects. He came to the conclusion that striped horses of more than one breed were apparently commoner in the north and west of India than in any part of the world. The Kathiawar horses he says are often 15 or 16 hands in height; and are well but lightly built. "They are of all colours, but the several kinds of dun prevail, and these are so generally striped that a horse without stripes is not considered pure." He adds, "I have received other accounts of cream-coloured, bay, brown and grey Kathiawar horses being striped." Colonel Hamilton Smith believes that the different breeds of the horse as they exist to-day have descended from no less than five primitive and variously coloured stocks, and that one of these was a dun. He has collected a large body of evidence showing that this tint was common in the East as far back as the time of Alexander and that the wild horses of Western Asia are or recently were of different shades of this colour. Darwin, however, has pointed out that horses of all colours and of the most diverse breeds reared in different parts of the world often have similar marks, and he reminds us that it is extremely improbable that such diverse breeds in such far distant quarters should all have been crossed with any one aboriginal stock.

Falling back on one's stock of impressions one may recall to mind many instances of horses and ponies of all kinds of dun colour: the one constant exception being the English thoroughbred. Apart from this, we have seen horses from America, Mexico, South Africa, Queensland, Burma and the north of China all sharing the tint, and with somewhat similar marks to those of the Kathiawar race, produced as it were now and again by accident, but in reality representing reversion to the primitive type. The tendency of different breeds to develop

CERTAIN DISTINGUISHING MARKS

is a well acknowledged fact. In the case of the Kathiawar breed, either by natural or artificial selection, certain colours, marks and kindred peculiarities were transmitted long ago as the race was brought into harmony by the blending of parental characteristics. To accomplish this the race, no doubt, had to be "bred up to" as old practical breeders described the method. This consisted in intercrossing in various degrees of blood relationship in the first instance, and then by gradually mating the animals which approached nearest to the ideal standard, a marvellous likeness in distinguishing marks and characteristics can be obtained, and this remained fixed for generations in the case of the Kathiawar race. The type thus founded displayed greater vitality and persistence than any other distinct native breed in India. These Kathiawar horses attained a great reputation, and were much sought after, as the following extract from a pre-Mutiny writer testifies: "Kathiawar horses were chiefly used by Native States for army purposes and for private use in Rajas and other Native princes's stables and establishments. . . . For light cavalry none were better suited than the pure bred Kathiawar horses as they stood exposure and knocking about when other kinds failed and they appeared well up to the weight they had to carry."

The great reputation which this breed acquired caused no doubt a large demand from all quarters. Probably by this means some of the best specimens would pass out of the hands of the breeders. The districts in which the best Kathiawar horses were produced were limited in extent, and the material available being small in quantity it was difficult to make deficiencies good. Other causes too were at work to produce a decline. Confined as they were to a limited tract, in what was then an out of the way and isolated part of the country the absence of new blood and want of choice in selection must in time produce their effect. A writer of the pre-Mutiny era says:—"Formerly there were very fine horses bred in Kathiawar. They stood very high for eastern horses, with small blood heads; they made grand chargers, but their prevalent colour, a dun, was not approved by Europeans. From what part they originally came I am not aware but the breed is nearly extinct." They are the only good large horses I have seen of native Indian breeds." Twenty years later, progressive deterioration was very evident. Colour and marking were to a great extent the same, but the breed was no longer uniform in character. Horses of all sizes and shapes were to be seen; from animals of 15 hands and upwards down to misshapen and worthless weeds. Now non-conformity to type in a race as regards nature frame, weight and symmetry is usually a symptom of retrogression: as similarity of shape and symmetrical proportions between parent and offspring is a sure sign of a state approaching perfection. Horse-breeding is not an exact science, but once a special type is established the family strain from that breed should with care remain and present marked distinctive characteristics through a series of generations. Probably for the reasons given above, the parting by the breeders with their choicest animals, and the narrowness of the field of selection, the care after a time was not forthcoming, and the result as the degeneration of the famous Kathiawar breed.

Since the annexation over fifty years ago Sind has been in a state of calm and thriving prosperity: yet horse-breeding there has made little way. From the beginning the horses of Sind have had a poor reputation. The native breeds found in the country when it came into our hands are described in a memorandum of 1845 as being small and mean in appearance vicious and ill tempered, and unable to carry any weight. Another report of the period records that the horses of the province are perfectly unfit for military purposes, and are not for a moment worthy the consideration of a breeder." An attempt nevertheless seems to have been made by Lord Ellenborough to start a stud in Sind for the improvement of the horse supply, but the scheme was soon abandoned as impracticable and hopeless. Why Sind, in general conditions sufficiently resembling the adjoining provinces of Kathiawar on the one side and Beluchistan on the other, should have been so dissimilar to them in the matter of horse-rearing is a question not easily answered. The land has often been called the Egypt of India, and like Egypt it is "inundum equis." The native Sindhi too has no taste for horses and in this respect is much more akin to the Fellah of the Nile Valley than to his next door neighbour the Beluchi.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 10th April, 1900.

Members in possession of accoutrements or saddlery are requested to return the same without delay to Headquarters.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Com manding B. L. H.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co's., STORES," Bombay.

AN APPEAL IN BANKRUPTCY.

IN the Queen's Bench Division on March 15 the case of In *re* Coningham ex parte Kingham was before Mr. Justice Wright and Mr. Justice Phillimore. It was an appeal by the trustee in bankruptcy against decision of the County Court Judge at Bath. The bankrupt was a retired major-general of her Majesty's Indian Army and was in receipt of a pension of 557l. per annum. His bankruptcy had been occasioned by his having speculated in a tin mine in Cornwall. His debts were about 2,000l., and he had no assets except his pension. The trustee applied to the County Court Judge under section 53 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, that some portion of the bankrupt's pension might be set aside for the benefit of his creditors. It appeared from the evidence that the bankrupt had a wife and nine children, and that six of his children were dependent upon him. His house and furniture belonged to his wife, who had also an income of her own of 50l. per annum. The County Court Judge dismissed the application with costs. The trustee appealed. After arguments on both sides, Mr. Justice Wright said:—If I were satisfied, that the learned County Court Judge had exercised his discretion in this case I should hesitate very much to override his decision. But I understand that he did not really exercise his discretion, but thought he was bound by some expressions in the judgment in the case of "In *re* Saunders" (supra) to hold that an Indian pension ought not to be docked for the benefit of creditors. But I do not so read the decision in that case. It is a matter of discretion. Here it seems to me that some amount ought to be allowed out of the pension for the creditors. It ought not to be a large sum. I would rather leave it to my brother Phillimore to state the amount. Mr. Justice Phillimore: I am of the same opinion. I see no reason why a small sum should not be set aside out of the pension for the creditors. I suggest 30l. per annum. Mr. Justice Wright: I agree. the appeal will be allowed, and trustee will take his costs here and in the Court below out of the estate. Leave to appeal to the Court of Appeal was refused.

THE MAXIM GUNS AT THE FRONT.

ENGINEERING illustrates the various types of Maxim guns now at the front, in use both by the British and Boer armies; and the equipment of these, as made by Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim, Limited, prove, the great mobility of the weapon. There is, first, the gun mounted so that it can be used either as a tripod or as a wheeled carriage; transition being effected in an inappreciable period of time. In this case the weight of gun and mounting is only 233 lb., and it can be taken to pieces and loaded on two mules—one, with the gun, saddle, &c., having 234 lb. load, and the other, with wheels, &c., 192½ lb.; while other mules, each with 2,000 rounds of ammunition, have a load of 256 lb. Such mules readily mount the highest kopjes. There are galloping carriages, of 930 lb., with 3,500 rounds of ammunition, but the most interesting and the newest type of mounting is the quadrupod. The mounting is constructed for all-round fire, and so arranged that it can be converted at any time by one single operation, from the firing to the travelling position without dismounting the gun. Two men can comfortably carry the gun and mounting a considerable distance over ground impassable by a wheeled carriage, the total weight being only 100 lb. The mounting can also be folded together, so as to occupy as little room as possible when stowed away. It is a very useful weapon, not only for field operation, but as landing gun for warships. The gun, too, can easily be dismounted, so that one man can carry it, and the other the mounting.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

WEDNESDAY IN HOLY WEEK, APRIL 11.

6-45 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Evensong.
8-30 p.m.—Prayers, Address and Story of the Cross.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)

THURSDAY, APRIL 12.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8-30 p.m.—Short Service and Address.

THE CHURCH OF S. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
Services for Holy Week.

Thursday and Saturday, 8-30 a.m.—Celeberation of the Holy Eucharist.
Wednesday, 7 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist,
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Address each night.

Good Friday.

8-30 a.m.—Matins, Litany and Pre-Communion.
12 to 3—The Three Hours.
6-30 p.m.—Madras time Evensong and Story of the Cross.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. W. A. Roberts.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 11th April, 1900.

1. The Annual Regimental Prize distribution will take place at the Town Hall, at 9 p.m., on Thursday, the 19th Instant.

Officers Commanding Companies are requested to make their own arrangements for their Prize Lists and Prizes.

The Bombay Volunteer (Light Horse and Rifles) Rifle Association Prizes will be distributed at the same time.

Dress for Officers—Mess Dress (Red or White).

For N C Officers and Volunteers—Mess Dress or Uniform with Khaki Caps.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

IT COSTS YOU NOTHING

To investigate the Munyon Treatment—your Chemist will furnish you with Munyon's "Guide to Health," Free; or it will be sent you by post, Free This valuable little book will give you full particulars of Munyon's New System of Medicine, and give you correct treatment of Ordinary Ailments.

RENEWED VITALITY

Given to the Nervous, the Brain-Weary, and the Broken Down. Pains and Aches are Dispelled

WEAK STOMACHS

Are Made Strong, Kidney Troubles Disappear Swollen and Stiff Rheumatic Joints Relax and Become Flexible.

COLDS & COUGHS

Asthma, Bronchitis, and Throat and Catarrh Troubles are Promptly Cured by

MUNYON'S REMEDIES.

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LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Frs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, New Orleans, Melbourne Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on Application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on Application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 7, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep inthe Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted House through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Goverament Papers, Gold, Silver, etc.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.....£600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
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GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
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AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-AGENCY :—MURREE, (April to October.)

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RESERVE FUND...— , 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS :—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 and 3 months, at 5 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1900.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... .. 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... .. 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Teutsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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RUBBER CARRIAGE TYRES can be fitted to any ordinary Wooden Wheels at strictly moderate prices. W. H. THORNS and Co., BOMBAY and SECUNDERABAD.

BANKS.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £310,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Oawapore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

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Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 115,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors....$ 100,00,000

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SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*

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LONDON COMMITTEE :

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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater. W.
WM. GAIR RATHBORN, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

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BANGKOK	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on Application Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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In concentrated drops.
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ALWAYS READY. NO COOKING REQUIRED.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.

PURE MILK, COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.
FULL NOURISHMENT.
PARTLY PREDIGESTED.
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IN POWDER FORM.
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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, state "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorat the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendan Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

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H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND,
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

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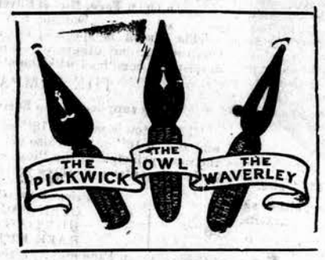

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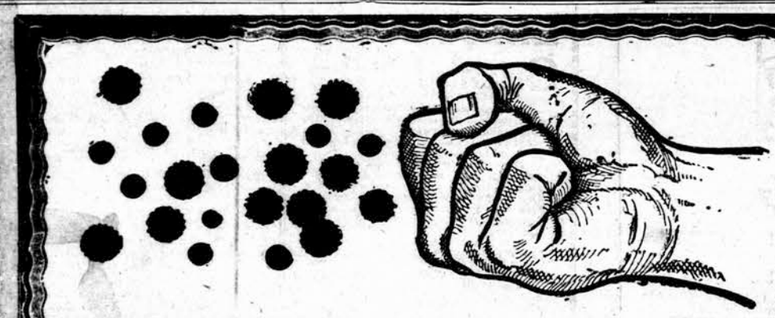

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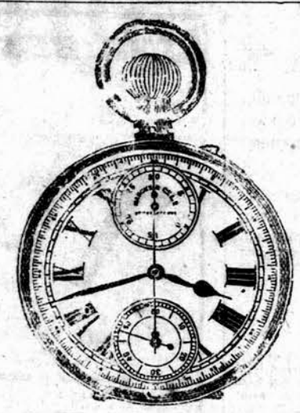

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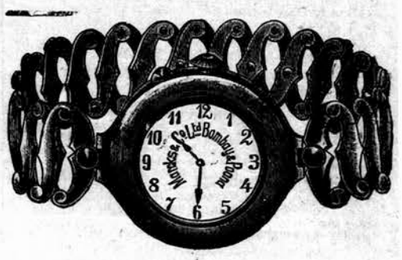

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